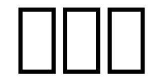
回顾：
1、S形增长曲线的增长速率是如何变化的？
2、调查培养液中酵母菌种群数量变化的方法是？
3、给血细胞计数板盖盖玻片和滴加酵母菌样液的先后顺序是？ 3、该实验需要用重复实验吗？



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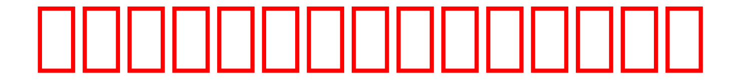
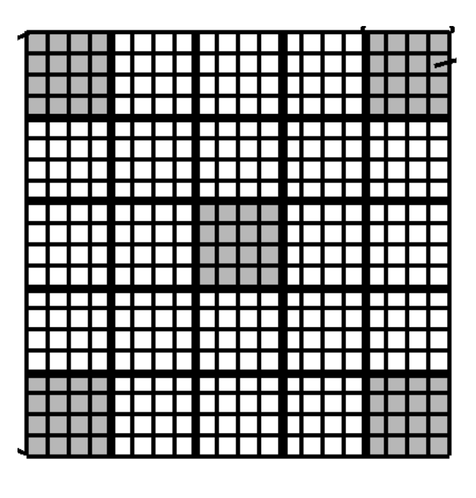
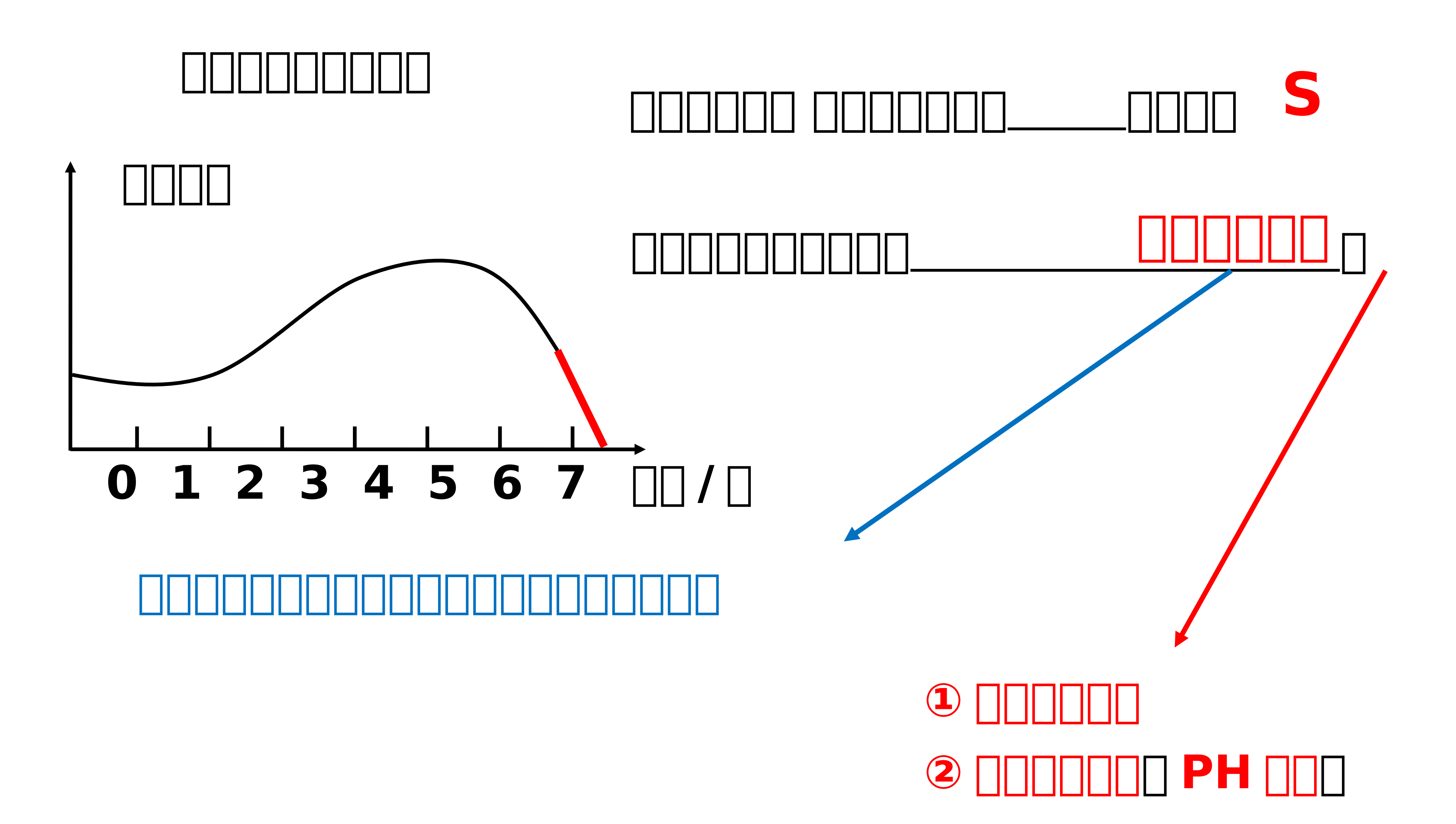
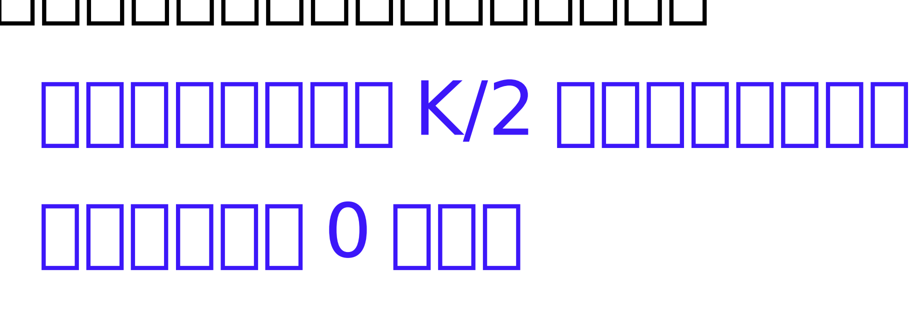
需要，避免实验偶然性带来的误差







S
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
/
①
② PH



K/2
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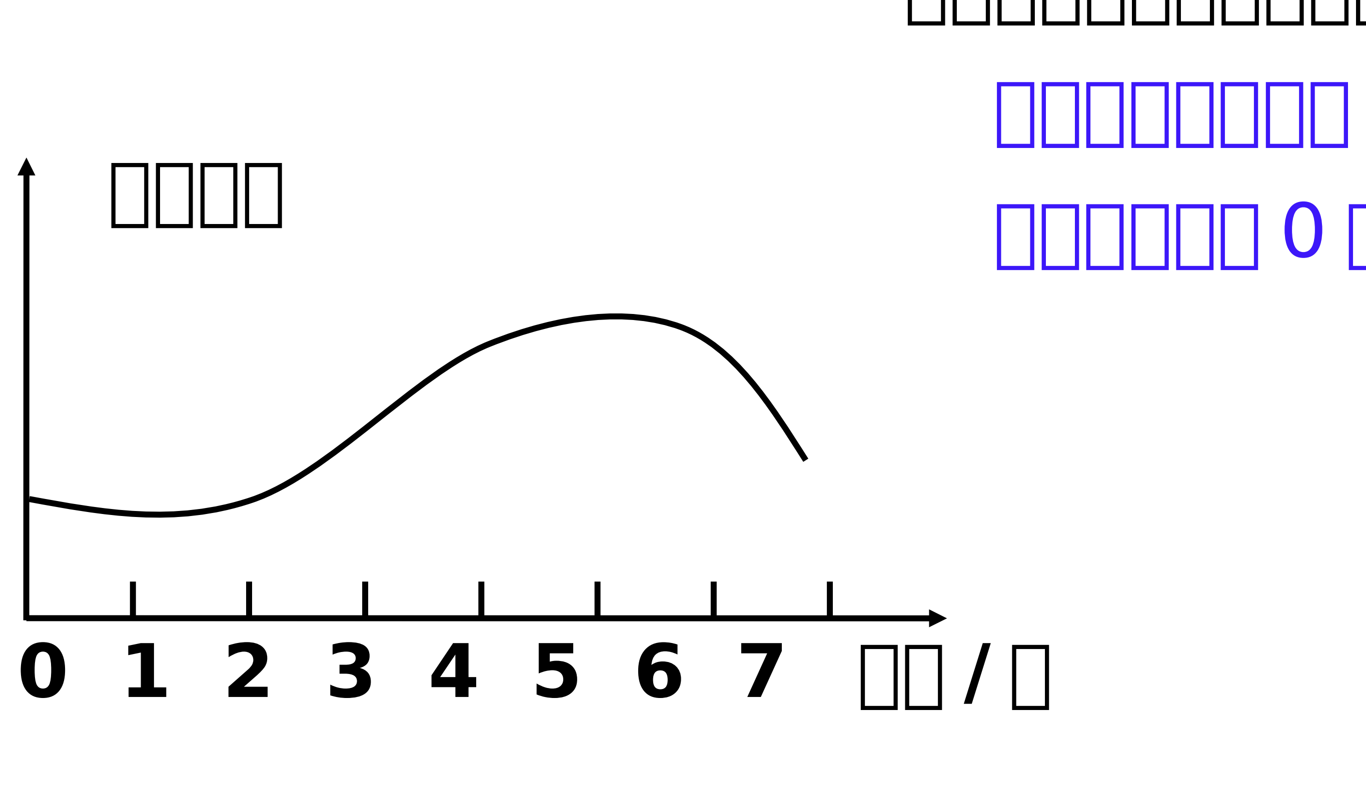
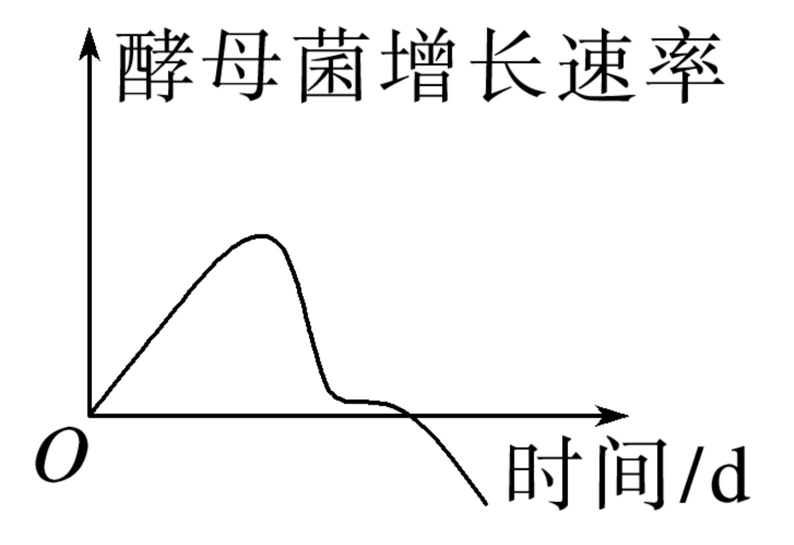
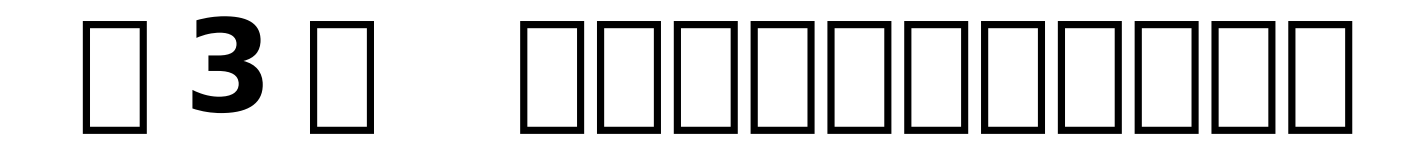


0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7



酵母菌增长速率
O
时间/d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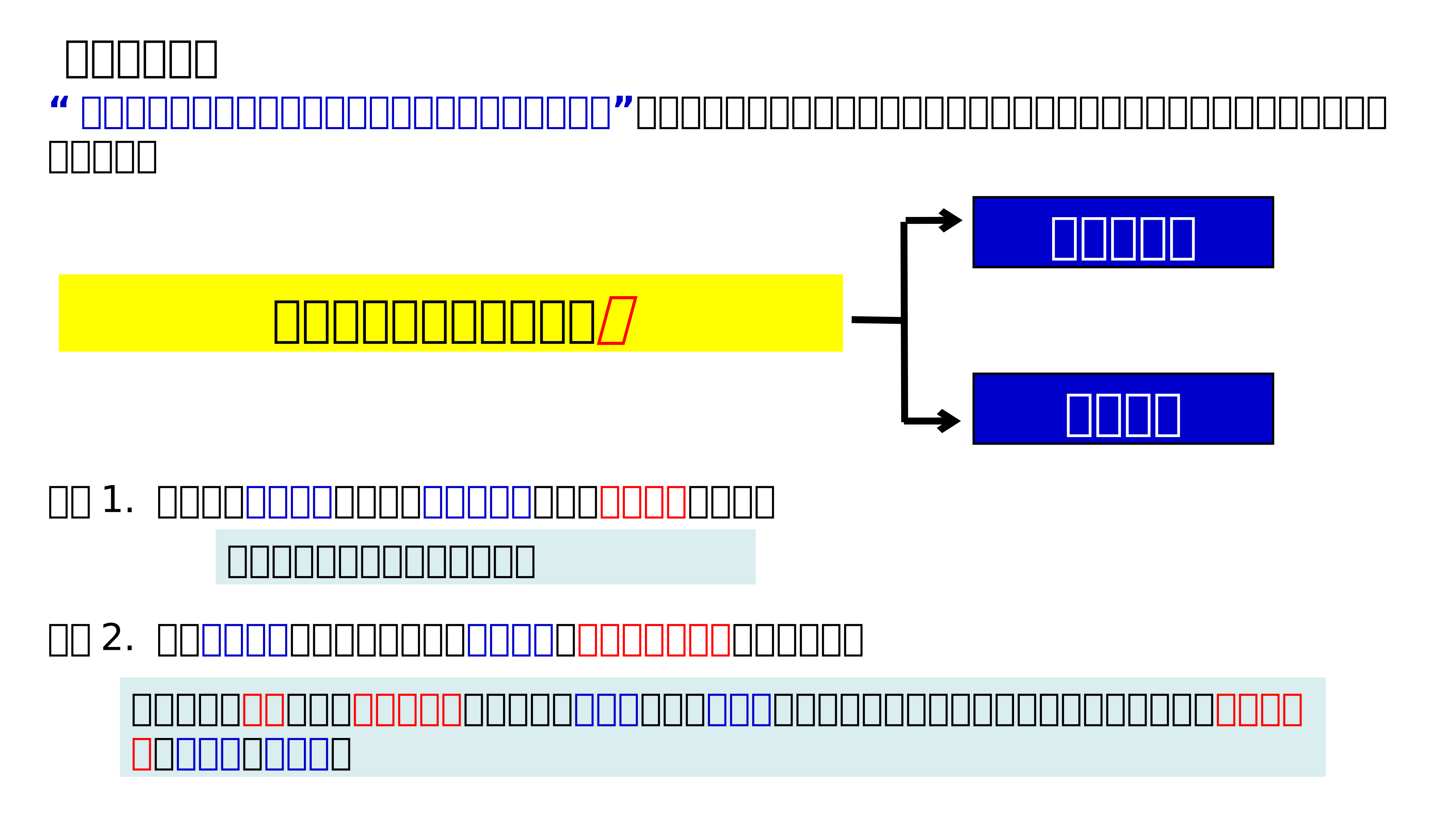
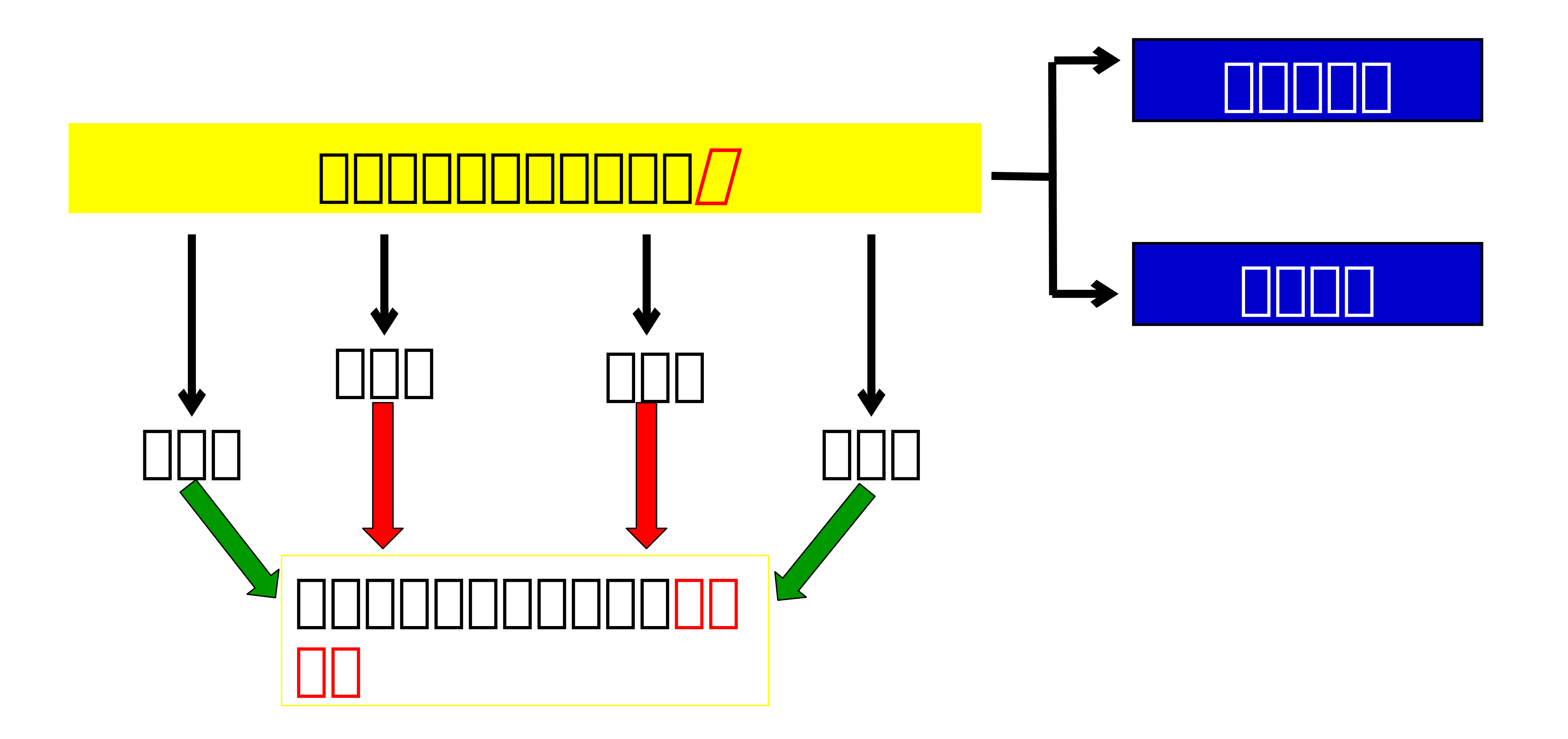
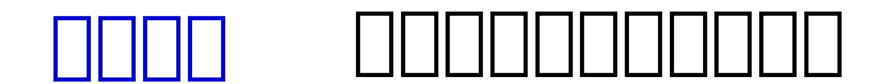
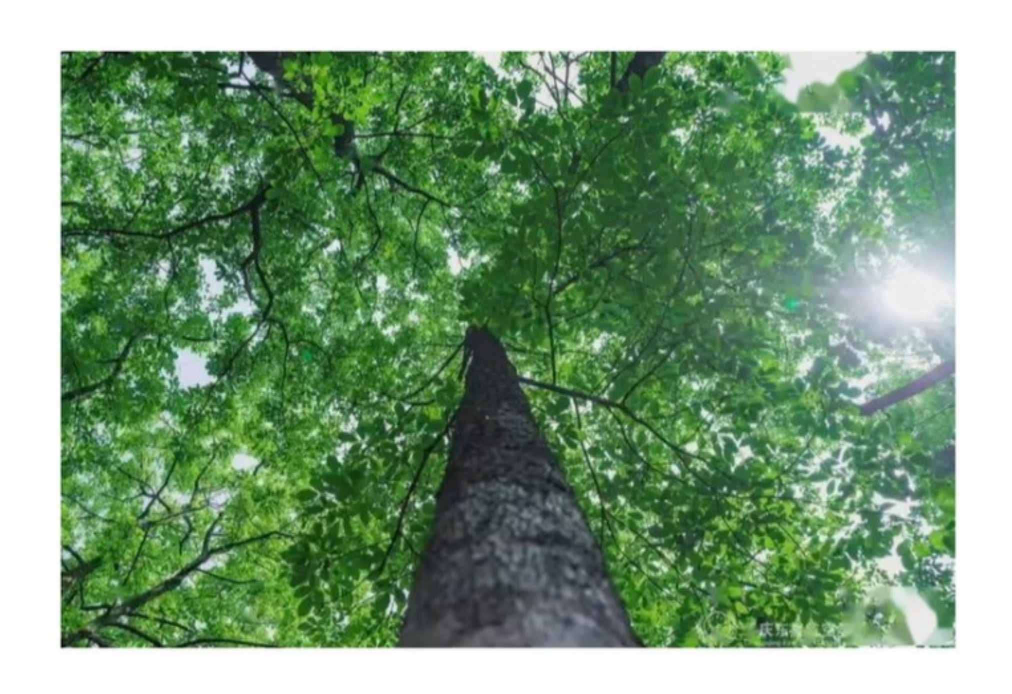




01

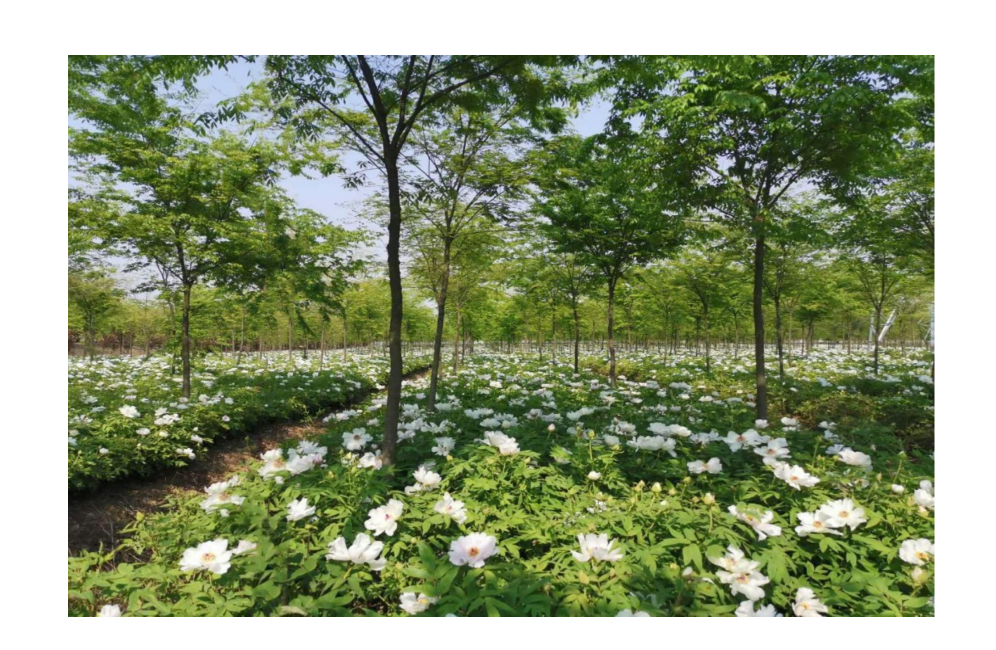


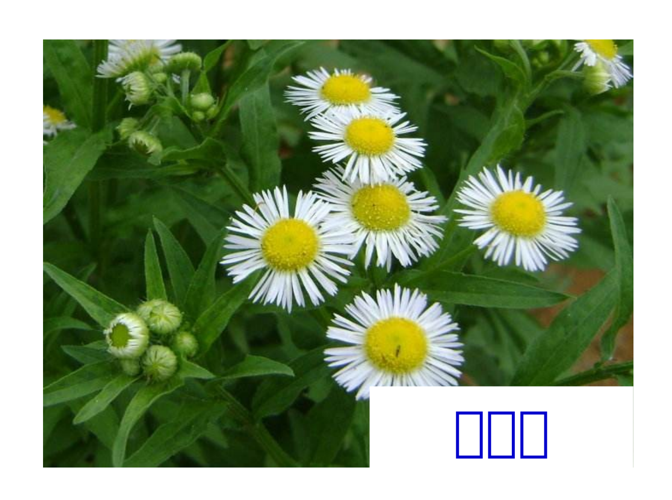


分析某地人工林调查数据

（几种草本植物种群密度平均值，单位：株/m²）

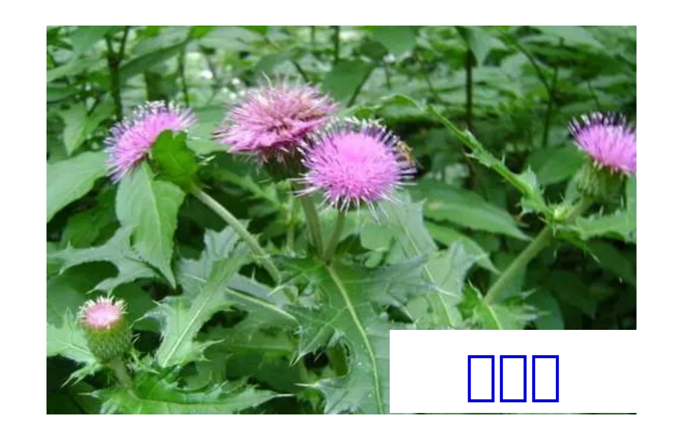
[illegible]	0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0
[illegible]	15.3	13.5	10.8	7.4	4.3	2.4
[illegible]	10.4	9.5	6.1	5.6	3.0	1.2
[illegible]	3.7	4.3	8.5	4.4	2.2	1.0





[illegible]

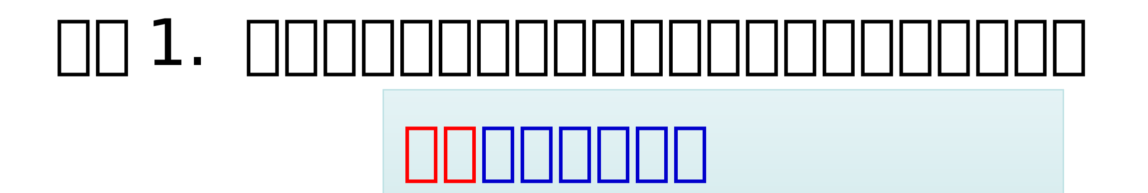
[illegible] ([illegible])

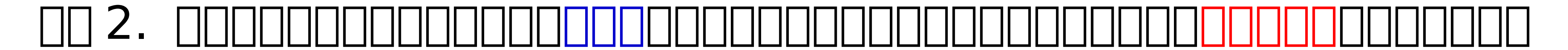


[illegible]

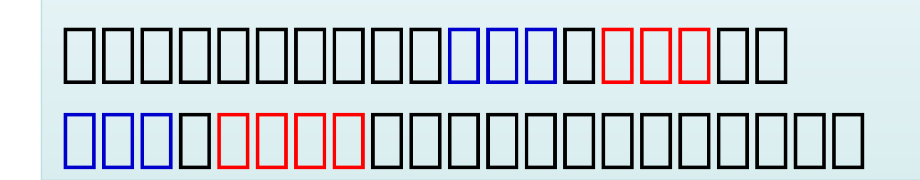
[illegible]	0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0
[illegible]	15.3	13.5	10.8	7.4	4.3	2.4
[illegible]	10.4	9.5	6.1	5.6	3.0	1.2
[illegible]	3.7	4.3	8.5	4.4	2.2	1.0

[illegible] 1. [illegible]

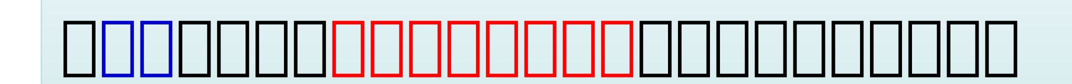




[illegible] 2. [illegible]

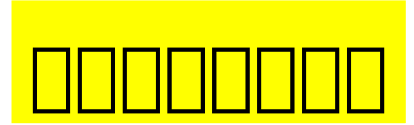


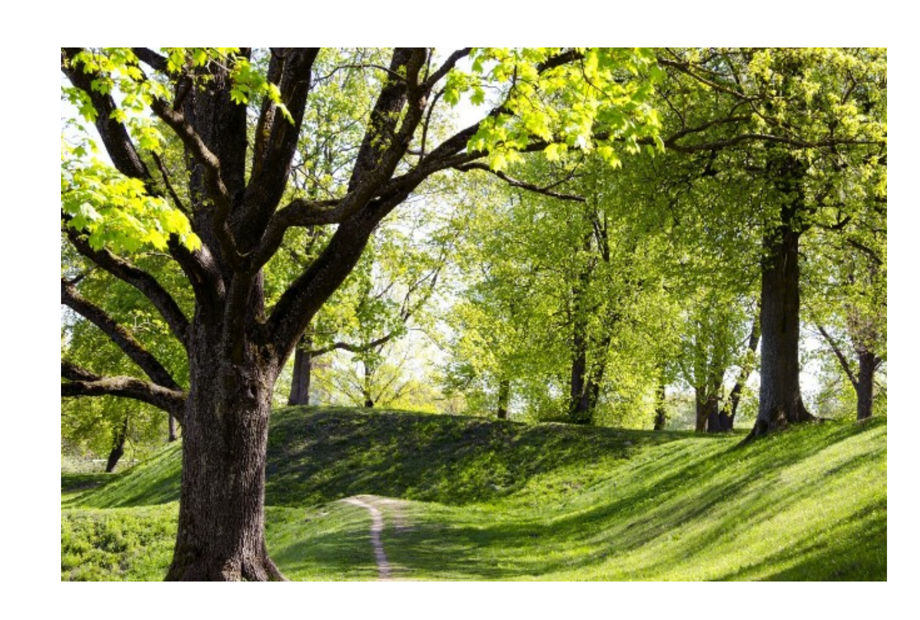
[illegible] 3. [illegible]

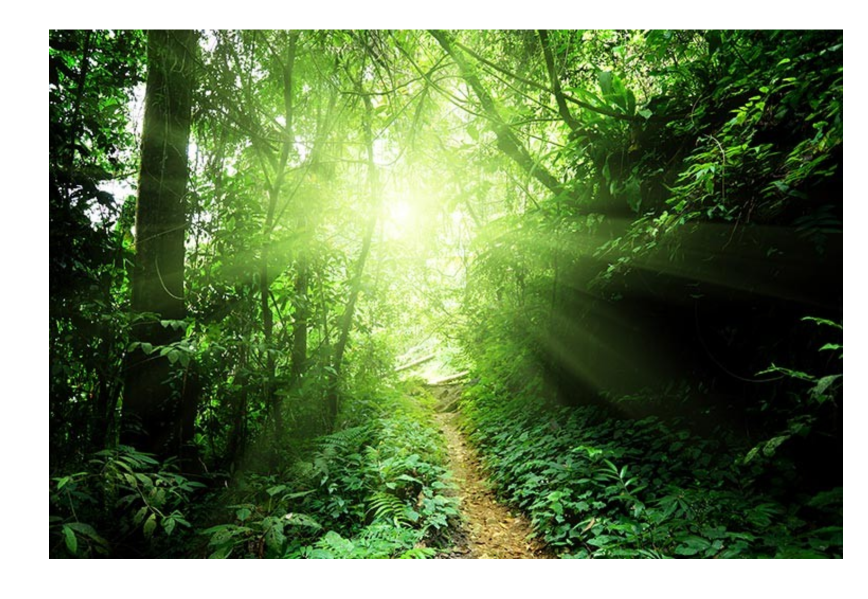


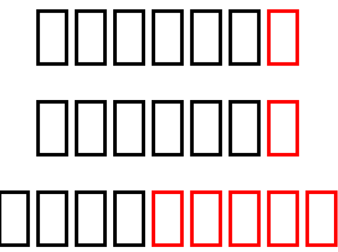
01

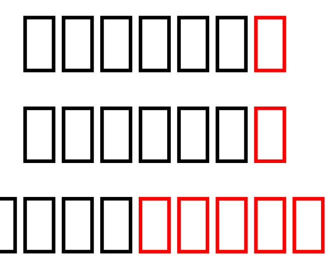
1.







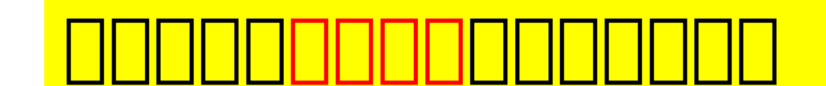


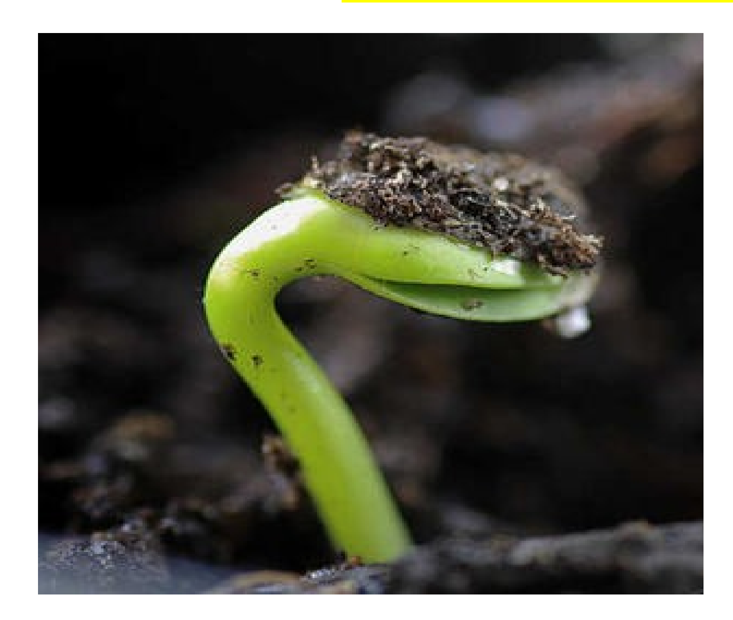


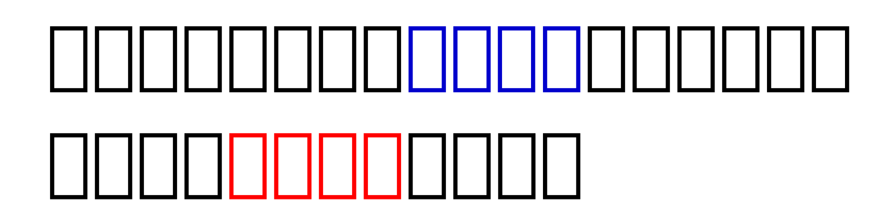
2. 温度 温度会影响酶的活性来影响细胞代谢

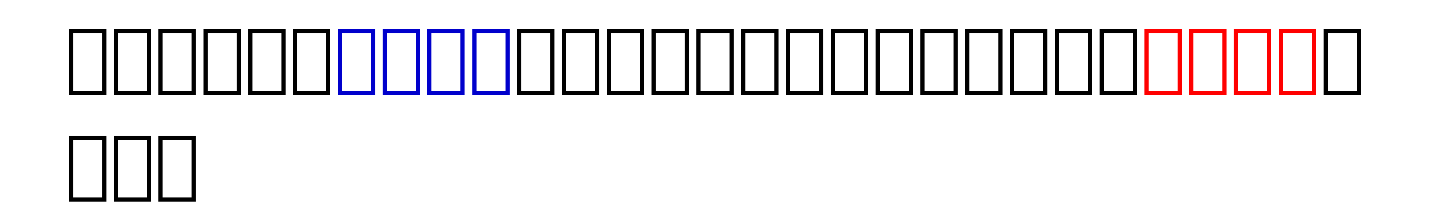
许多植物的种子在春季萌发为新的植株，
主要是受气温升高的影响；

蚊类等昆虫在寒冷季节到来时几乎全部死亡，主要是受气温降低的
影响。









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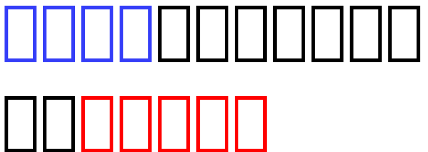
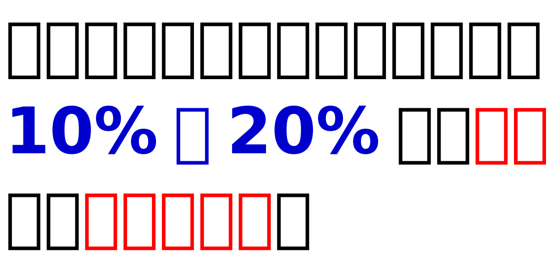
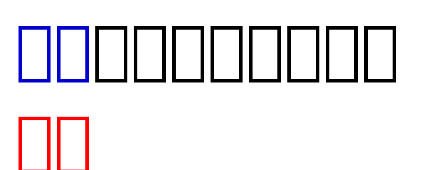


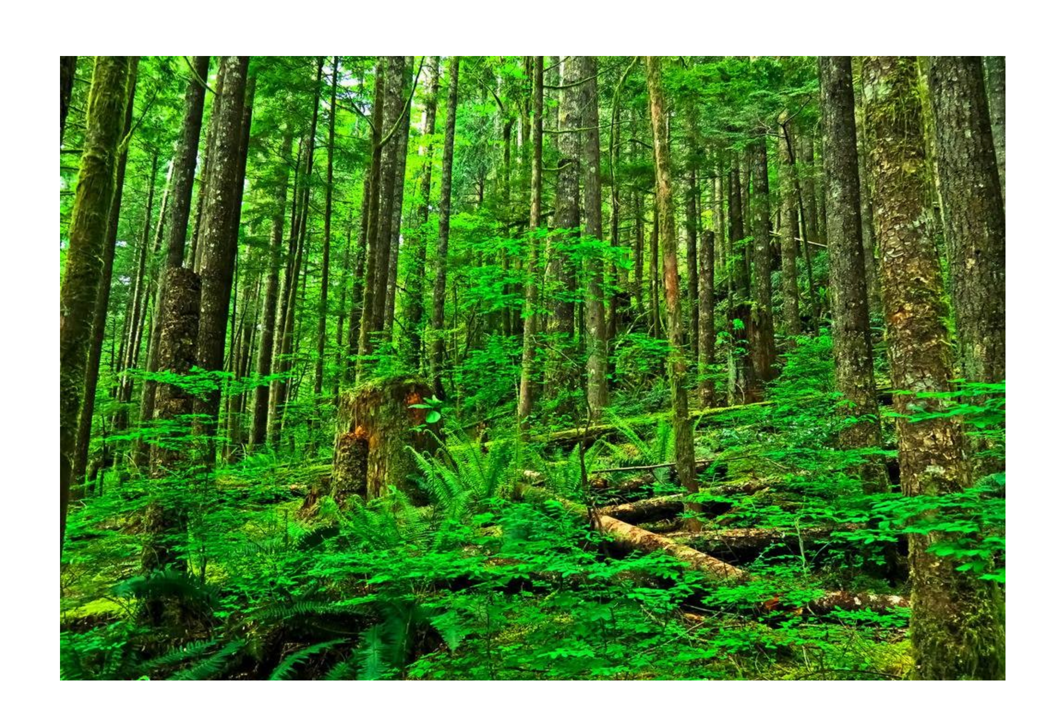


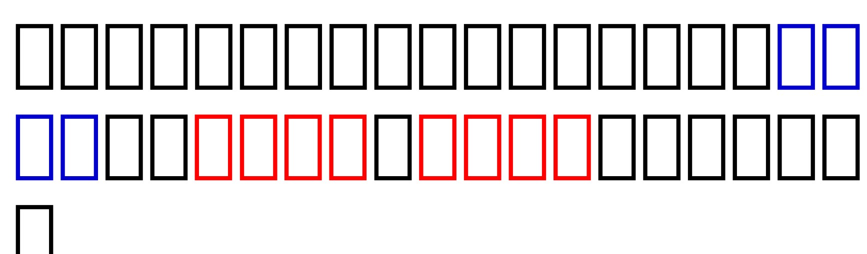


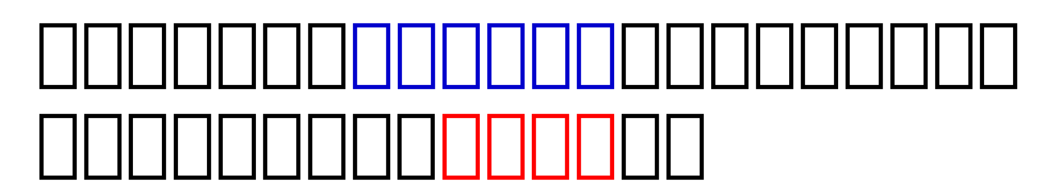
4. 非生物因素对种群数量变化的影响往往是综合性的。P14

春夏时节动植物种群普遍迅速增长，除气温
升高外，日照延长、降水增多也是重要原因
。

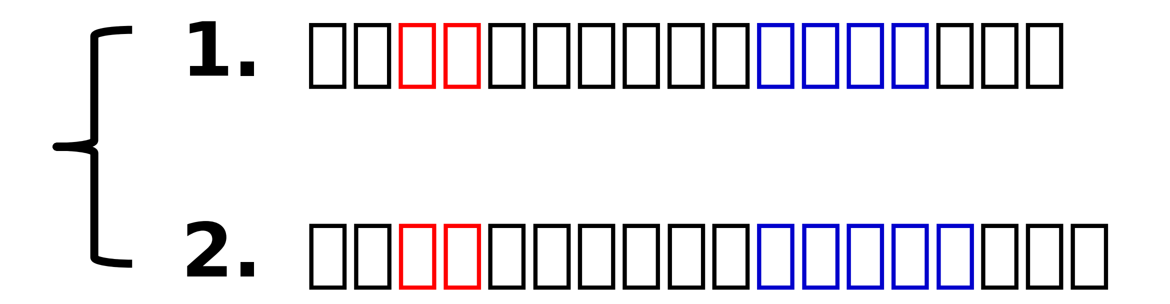
对于动物来说，食物日益充足也是导致种群增长的重要因素，这就涉及生物因素了。



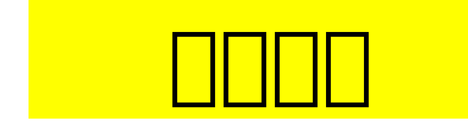


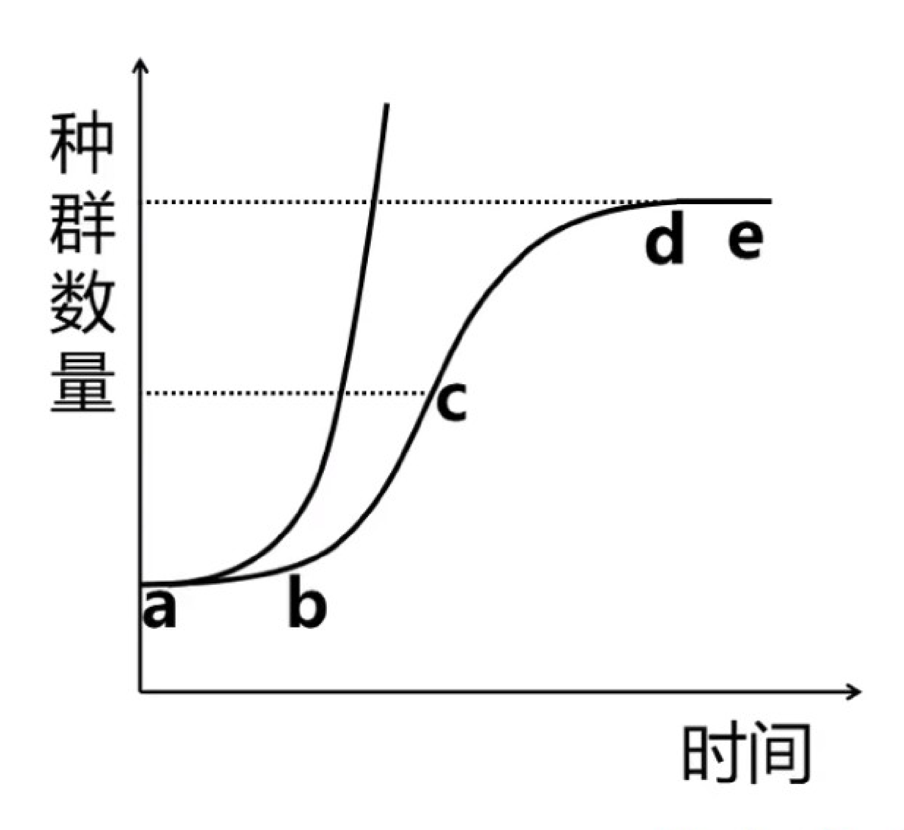


02 生物因素



1. [illegible]

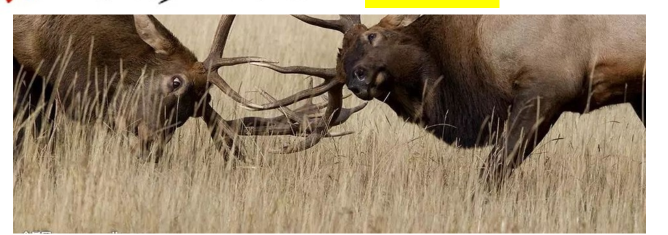




J形：理想条件

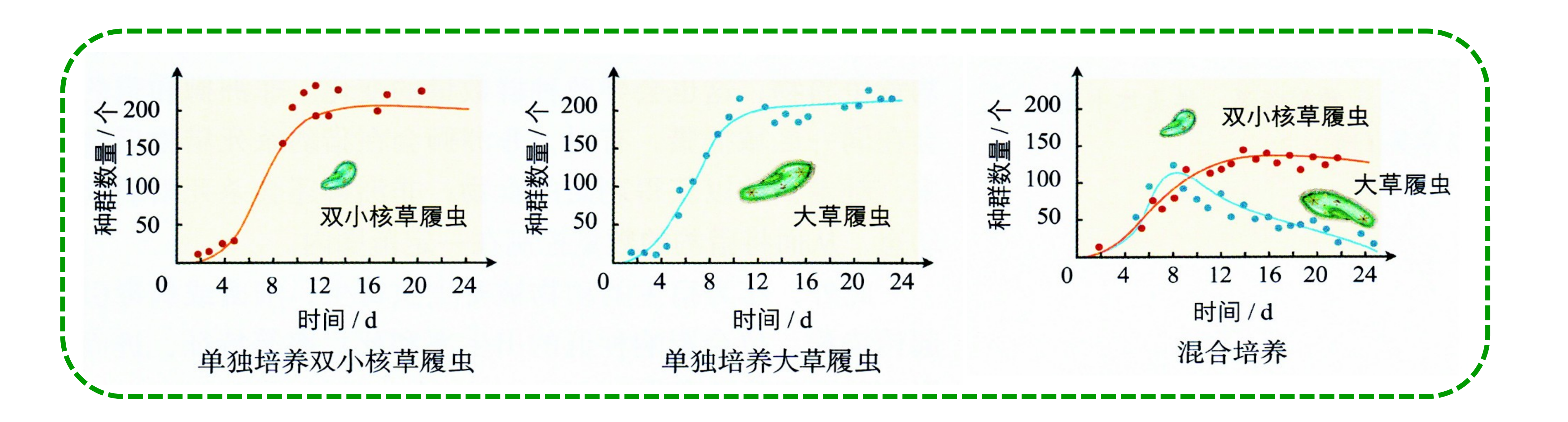
S形：

随着种群的增长，**种内竞争**会加剧，从而使种群的增长**受到限制**，这说明种群数量的变化受到**种群内部生物因素**的影响。**P14**

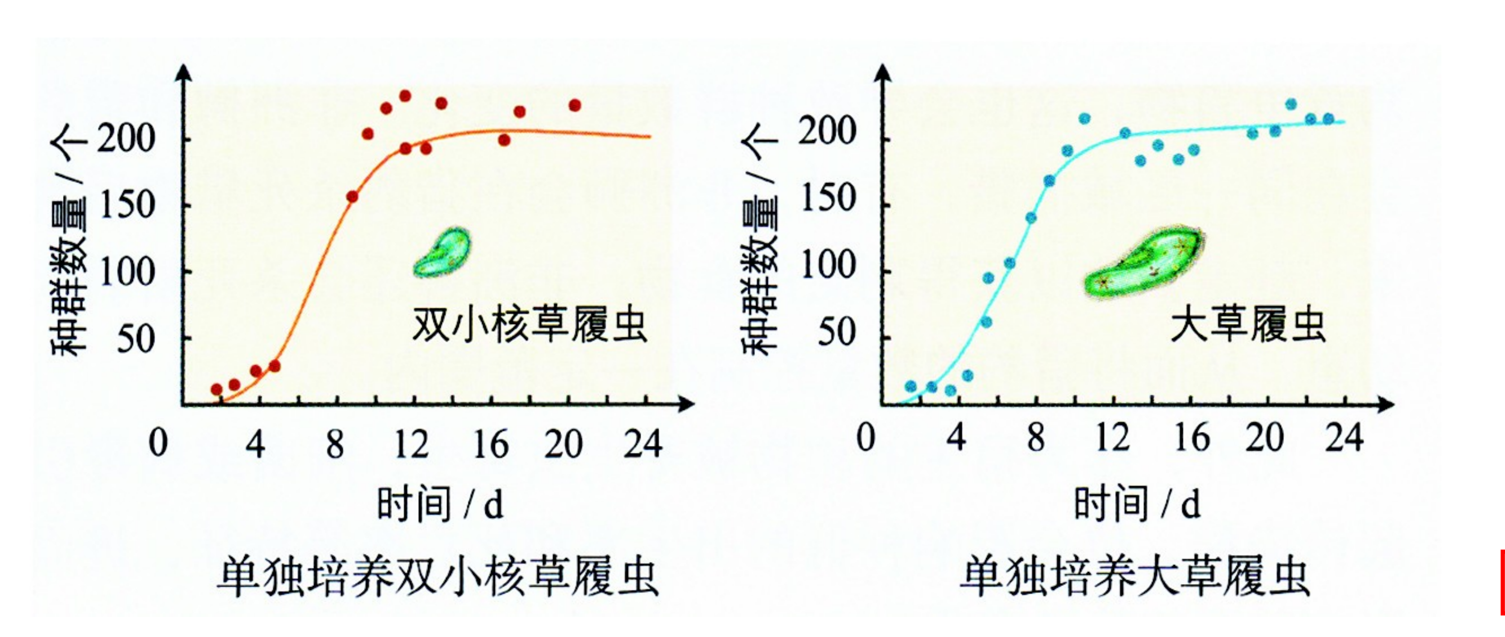


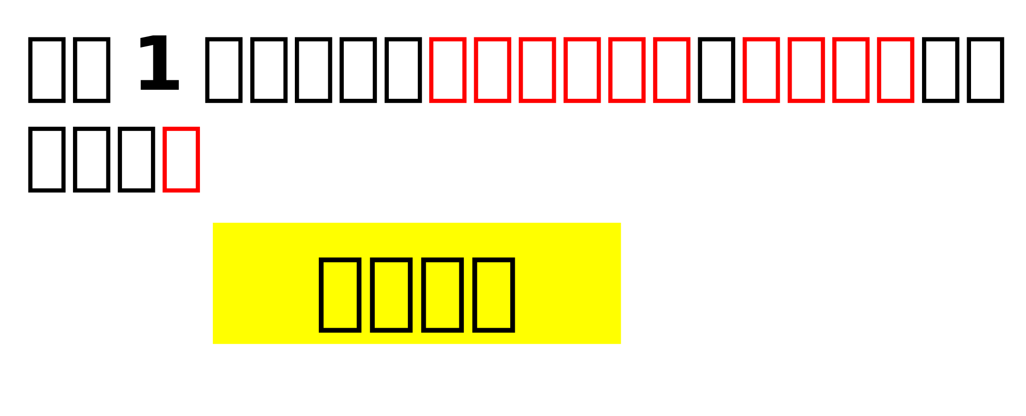
2.

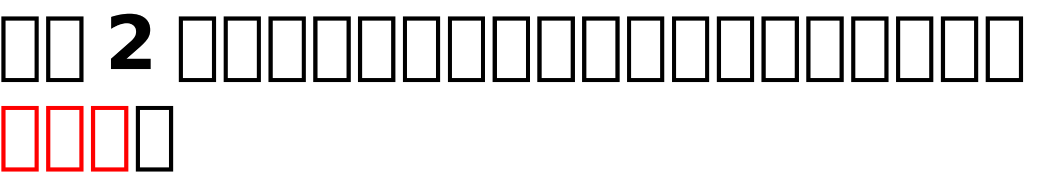
1 1934

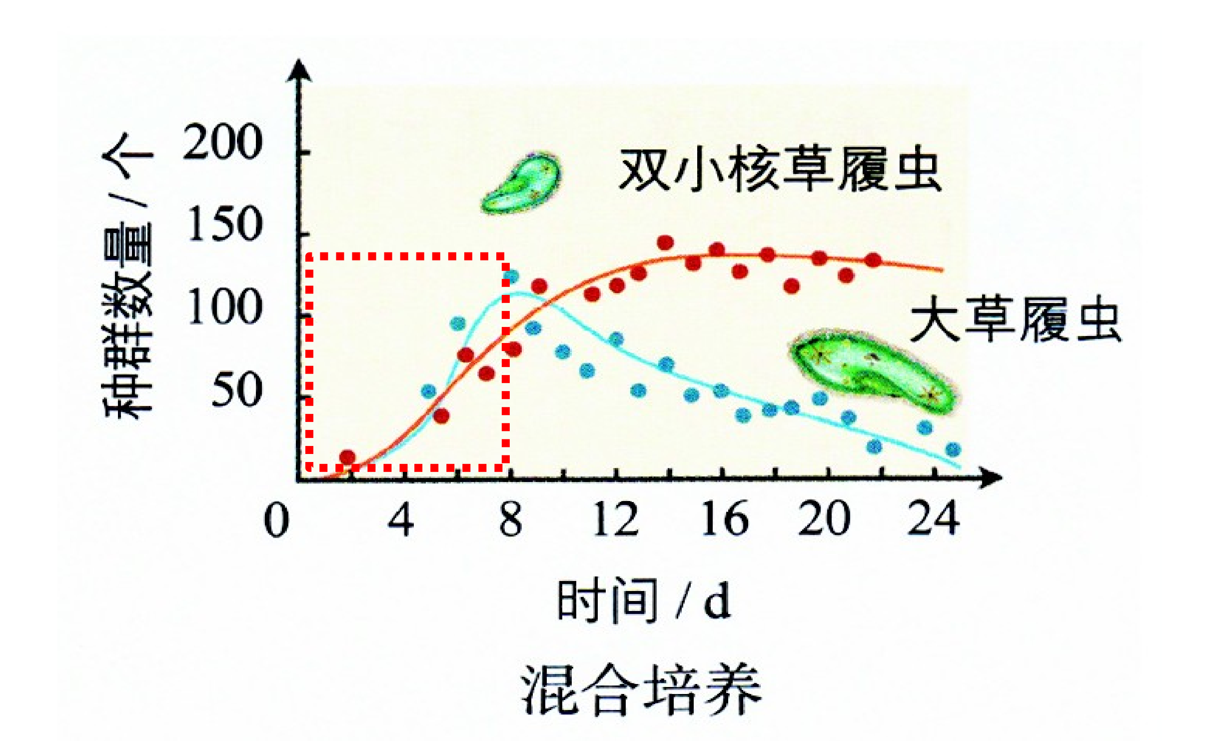

种群数量 / 个
200
150
100
50
0
4
8
12
16
20
24
时间 / d
双小核草履虫
单独培养双小核草履虫
种群数量 / 个
200
150
100
50
0
4
8
12
16
20
24
时间 / d
大草履虫
单独培养大草履虫
种群数量 / 个
200
150
100
50
0
4
8
12
16
20
24
时间 / d
双小核草履虫
大草履虫
混合培养

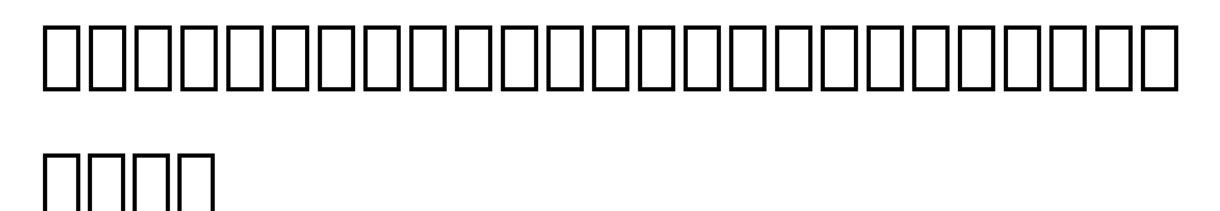
P14

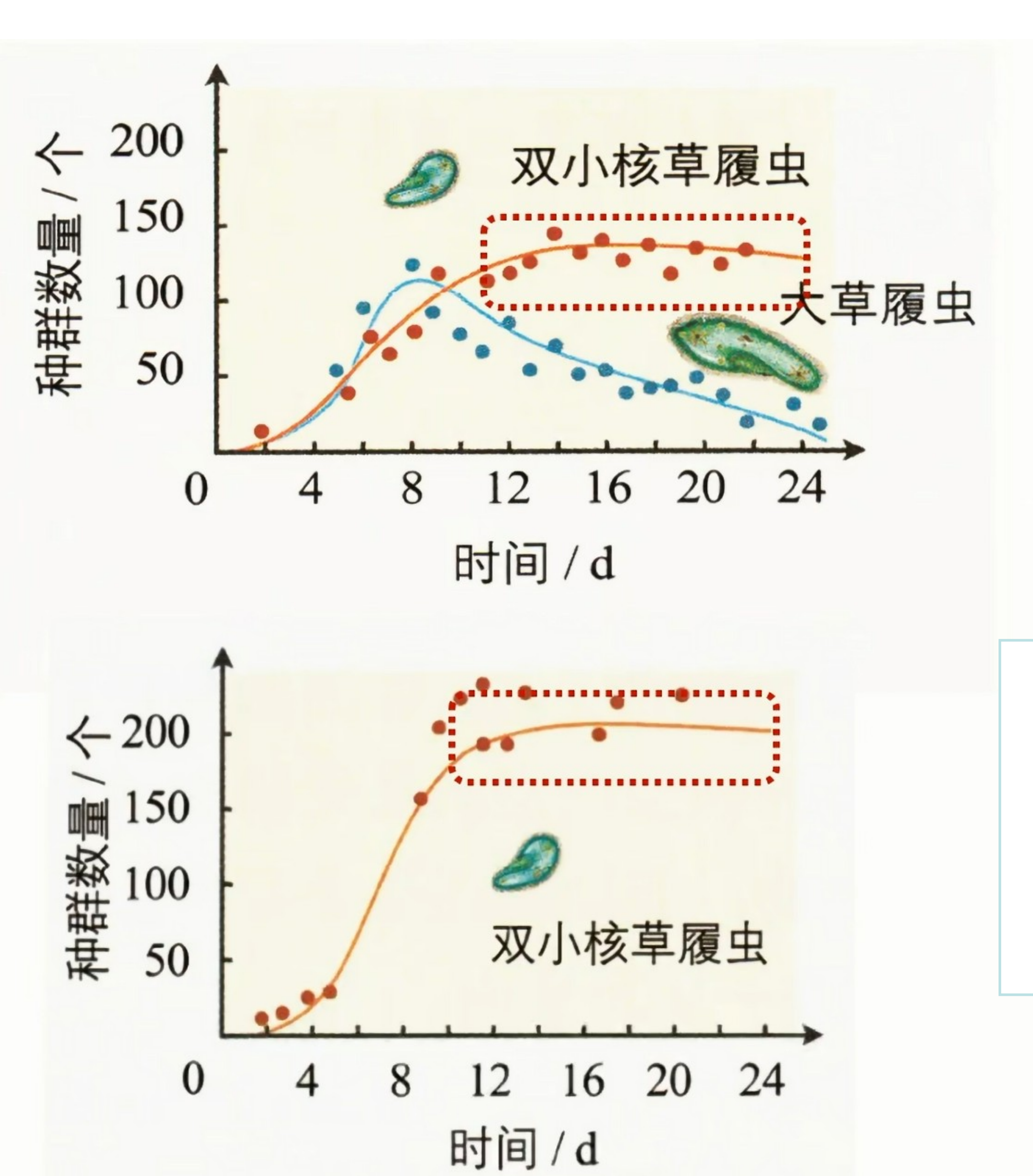

种群数量 / 个
200
150
100
50
双小核草履虫
0
4
8
12
16
20
24
时间 / d
单独培养双小核草履虫
种群数量 / 个
200
150
100
50
大草履虫
0
4
8
12
16
20
24
时间 / d
单独培养大草履虫



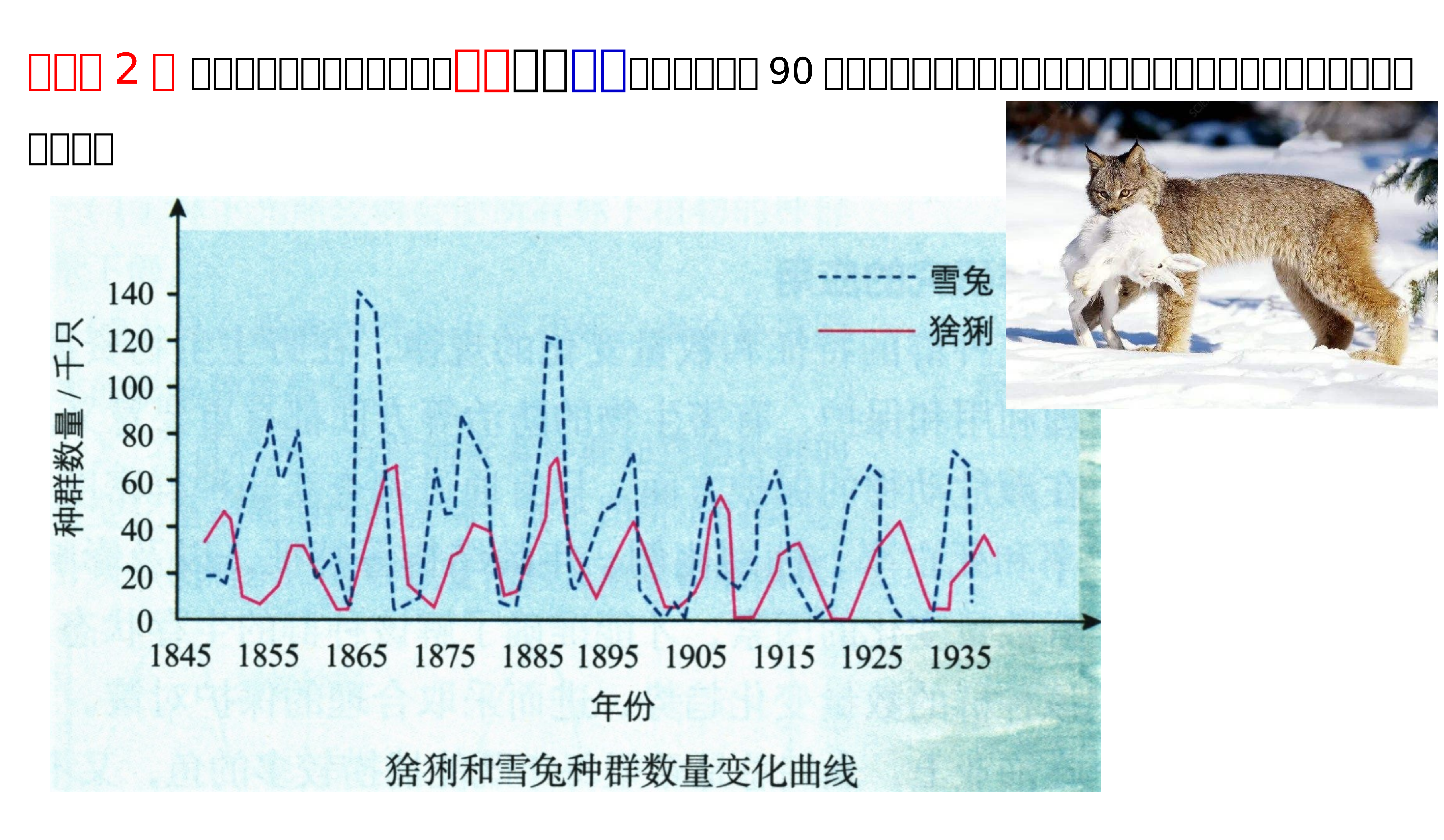


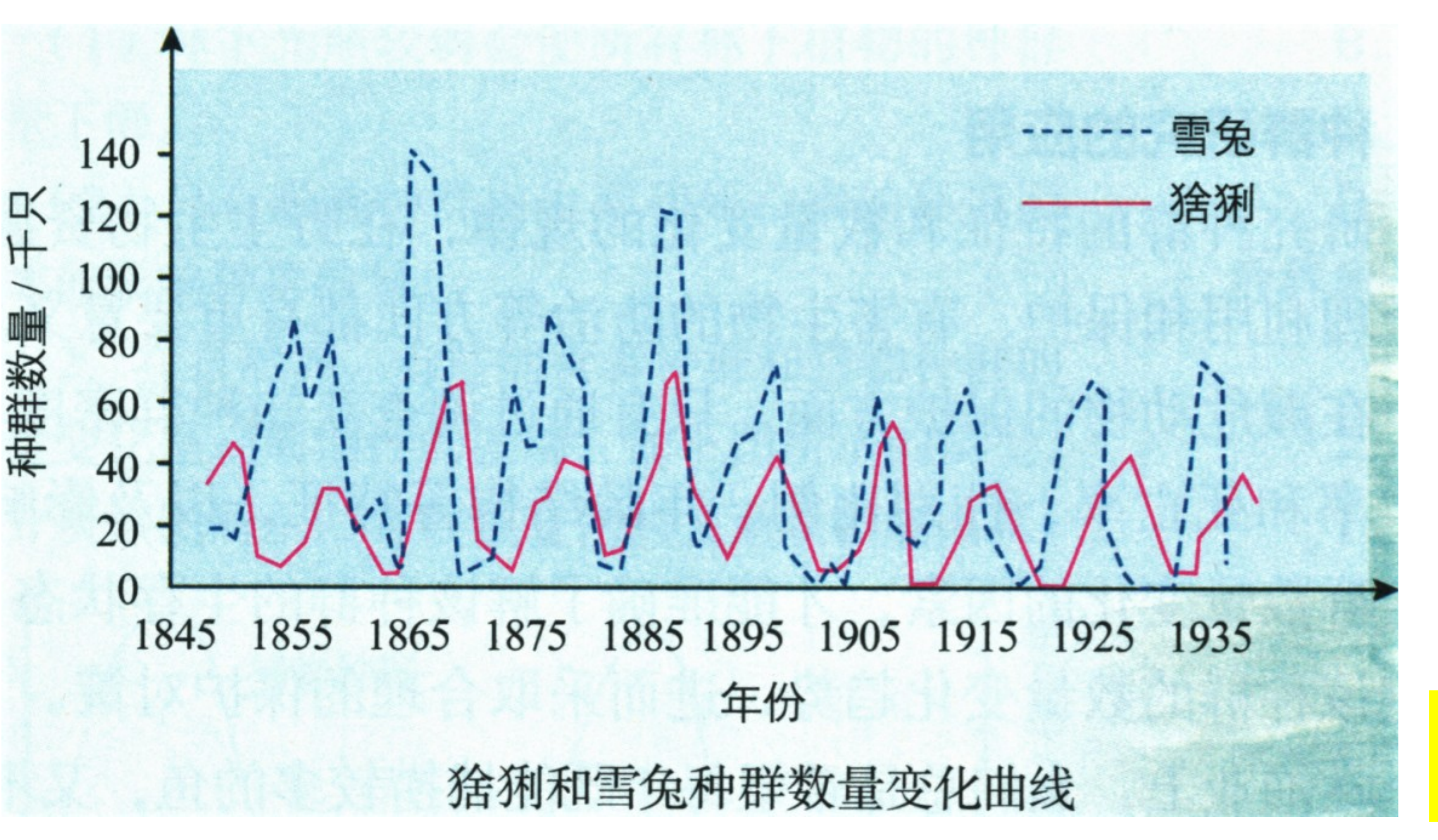

种群数量 / 个
200
150
100
50
双小核草履虫
大草履虫
0
4
8
12
16
20
24
时间 / d
混合培养



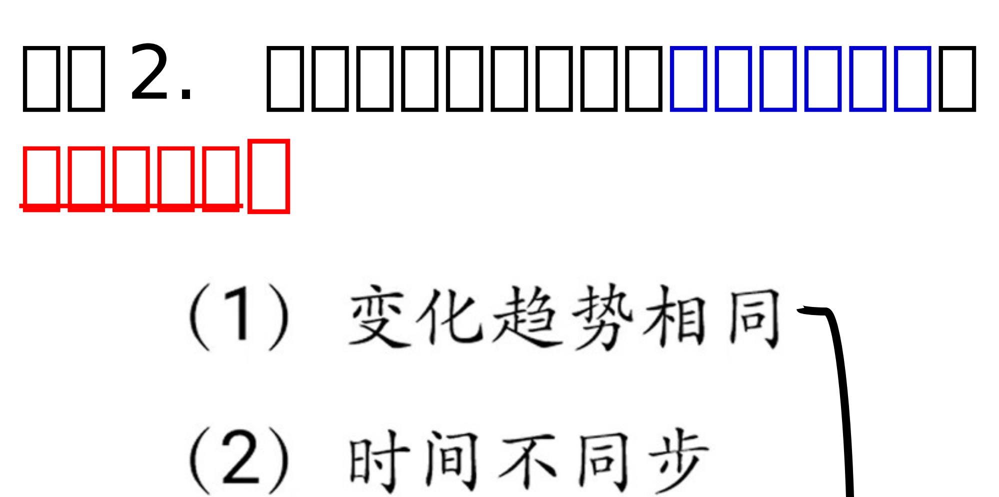


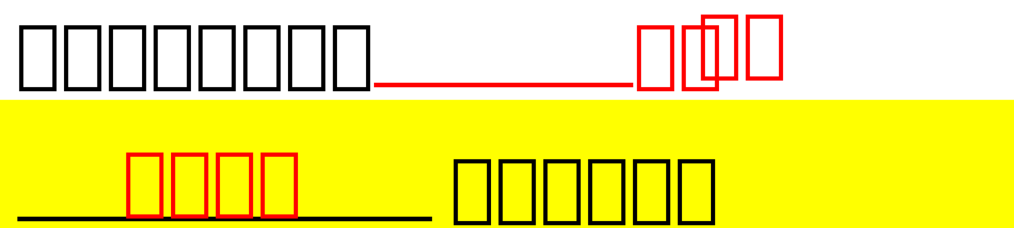
5.双小核草履虫种群的K值为什么比单独培养时低?


□□□ 2 □ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ 90 □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
□□□□
雪兔
猞猁
种群数量 / 千只
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
1845 1855 1865 1875 1885 1895 1905 1915 1925 1935
年份
猞猁和雪兔种群数量变化曲线

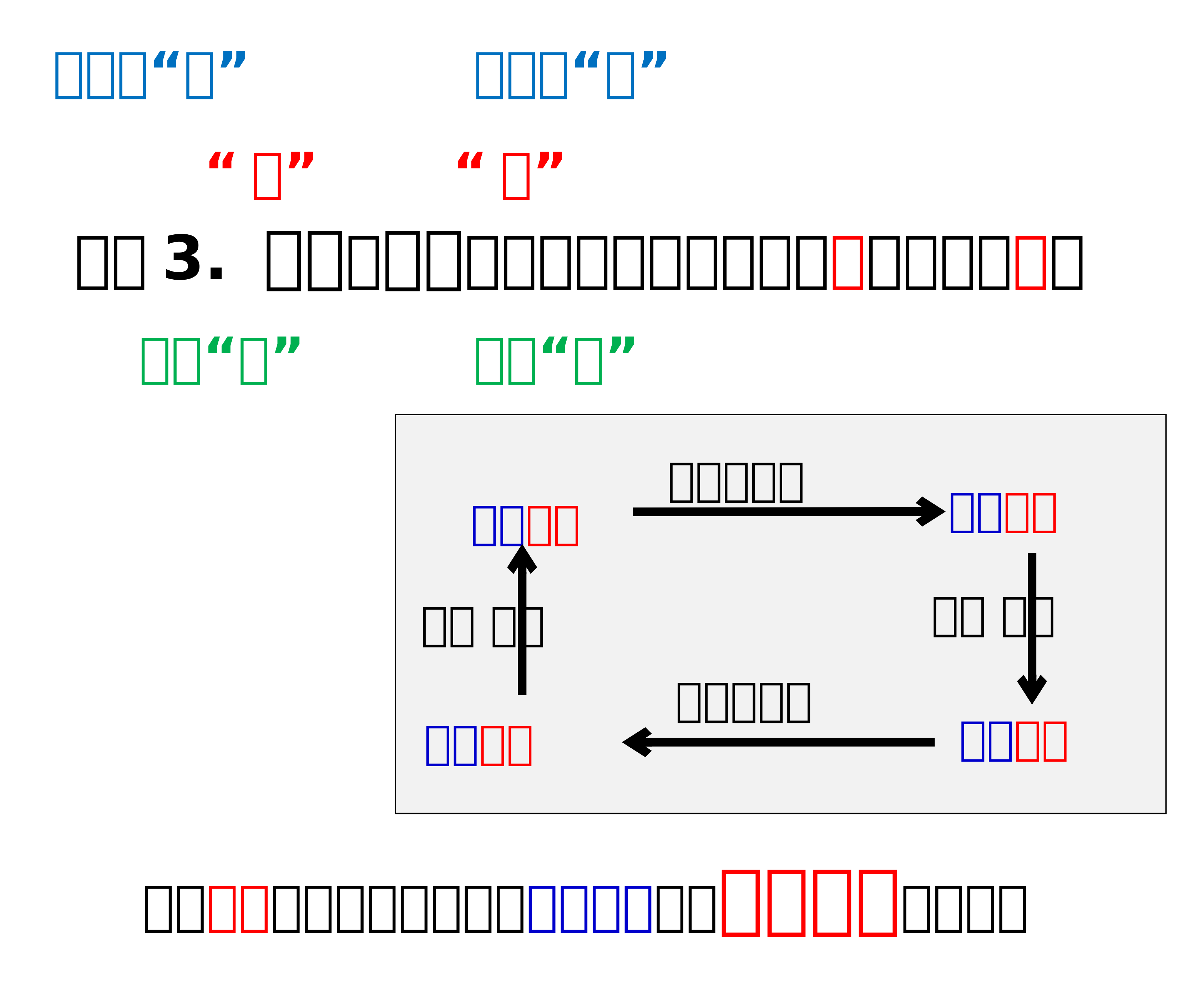


猞猁和雪兔种群数量变化曲线





条件	对于猞猁	猞猁种群出生率	猞猁种群死亡率
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

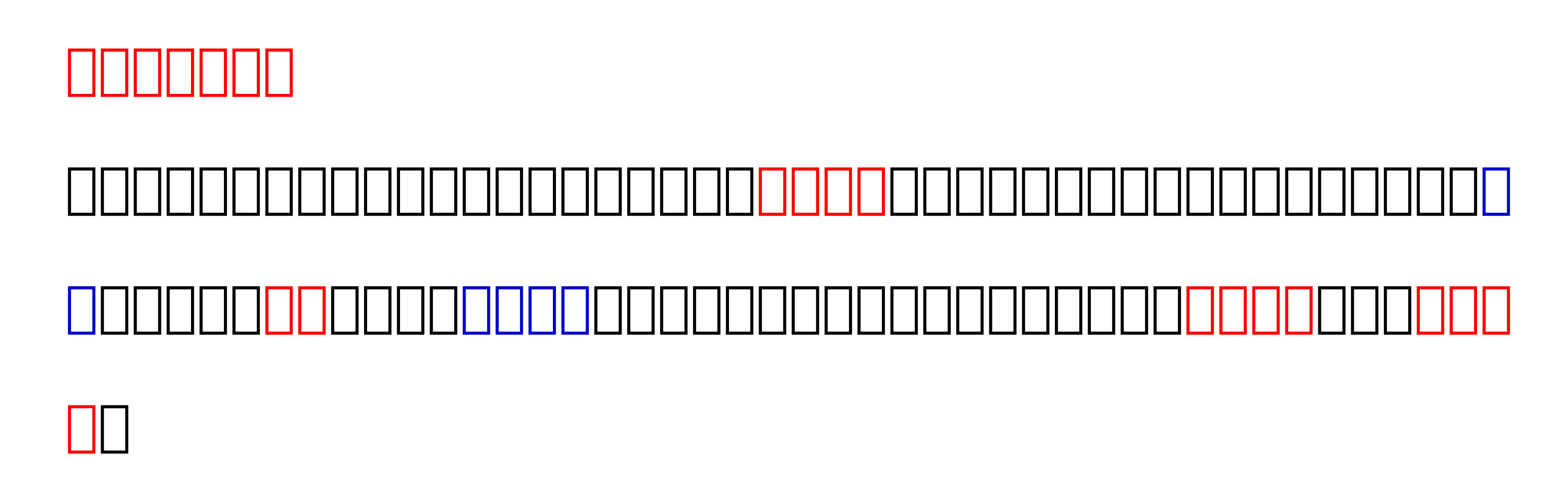


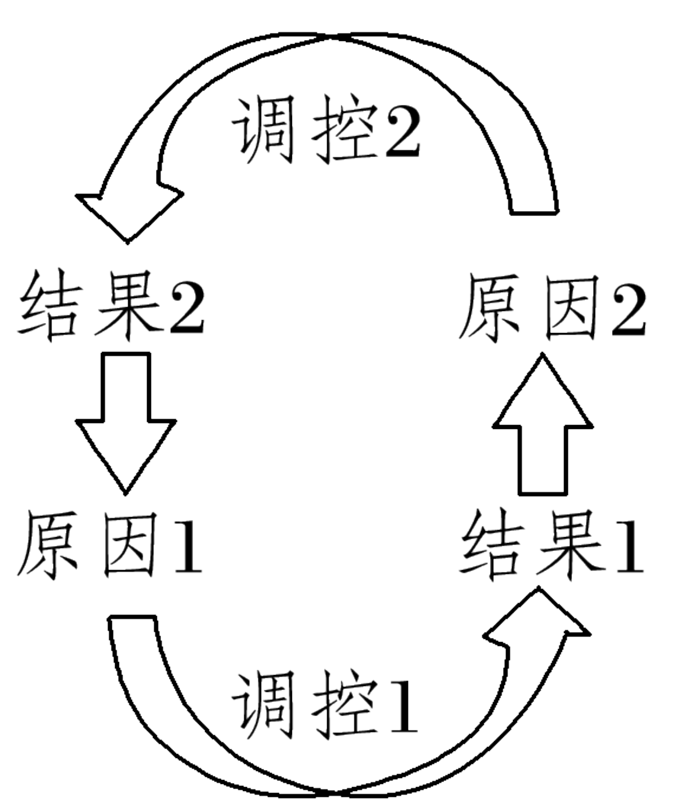
3.

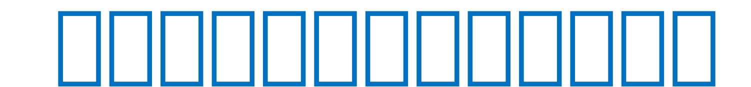
【思维训练】分析循环因果关系《教材》P17

循环因果关系：
在生物学上，许多生理或生态过程的因果关系是循环性的，也就是说，一定的事件作为引起变化的原因，所导致的结果又会成为新的条件，施加于原来作为原因的事件，使之产生新的结果，如此循环往复。

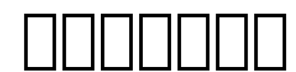
以前有没有学过相似的例子？



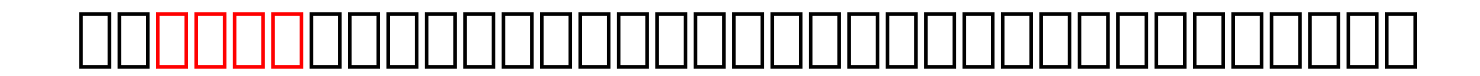


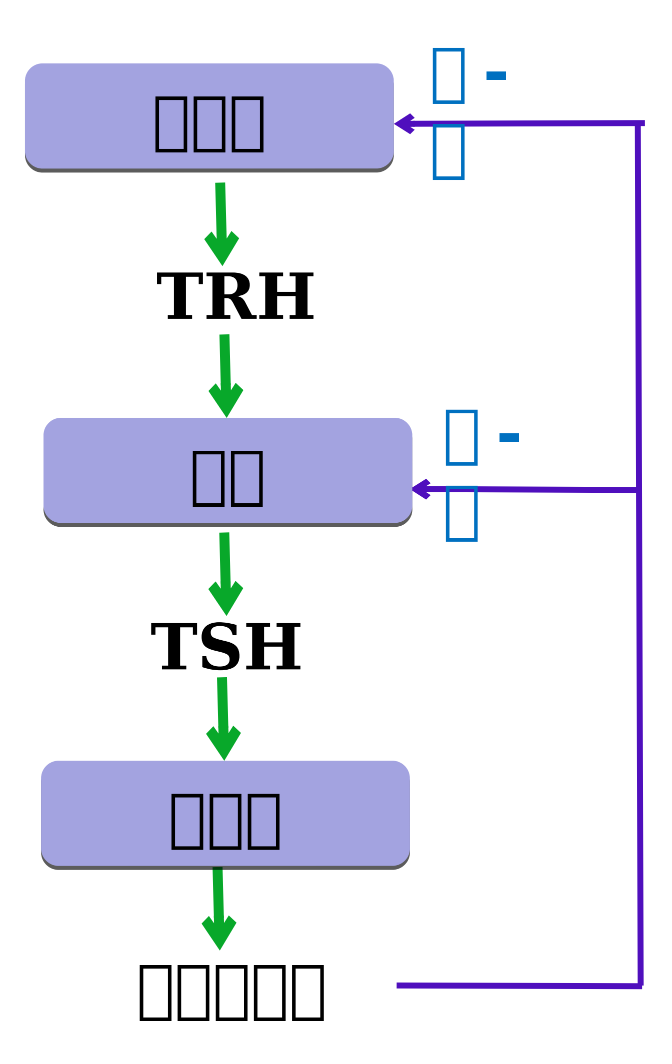


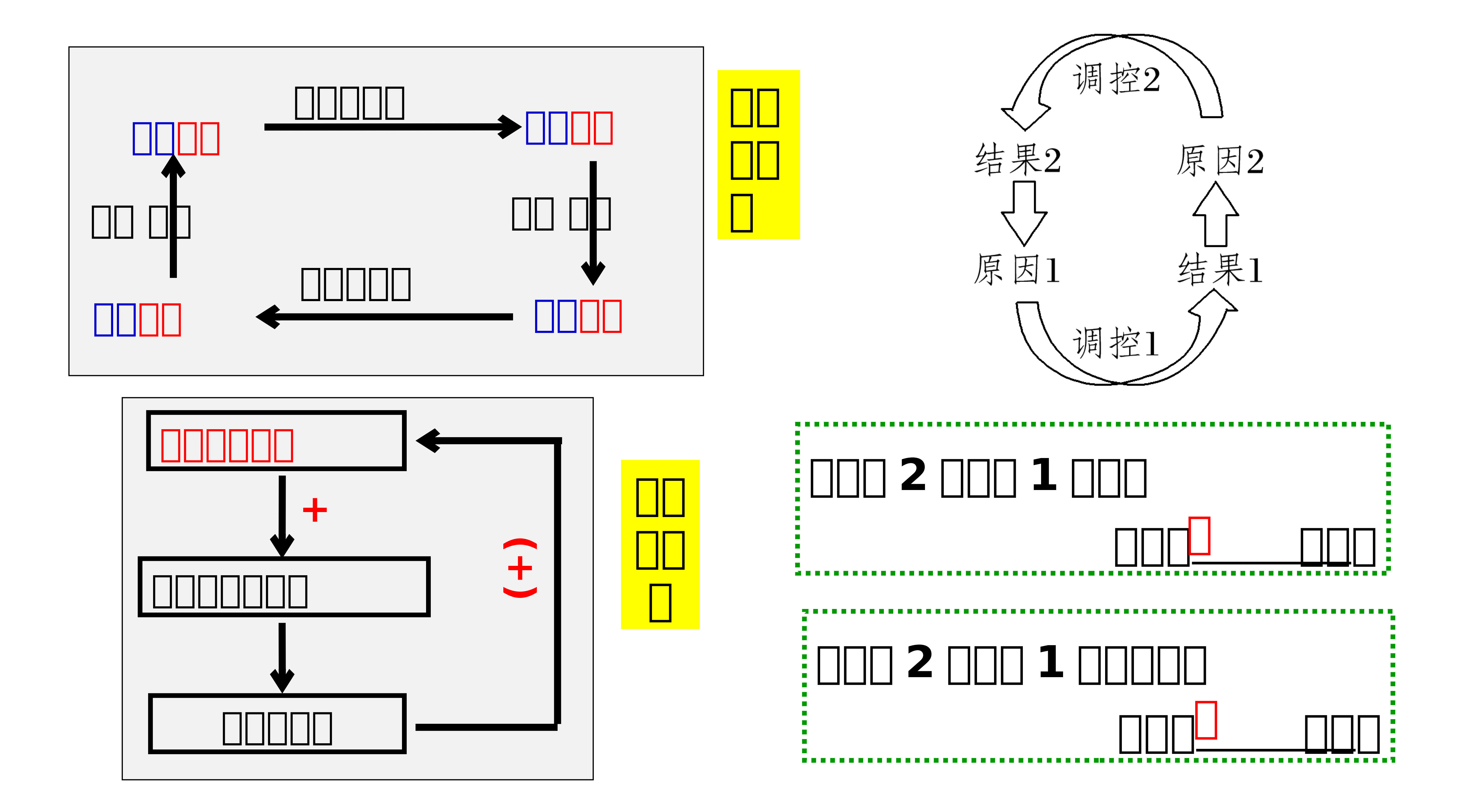
[illegible] 1 [illegible]



- TRH [illegible] TSH [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]“[illegible]”[illegible]
- [illegible] TRH [illegible] TSH [illegible]“[illegible]”[illegible]

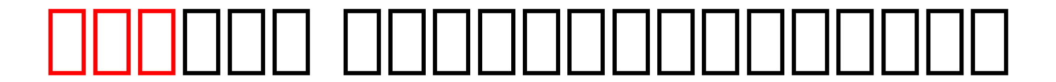


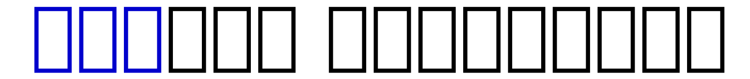


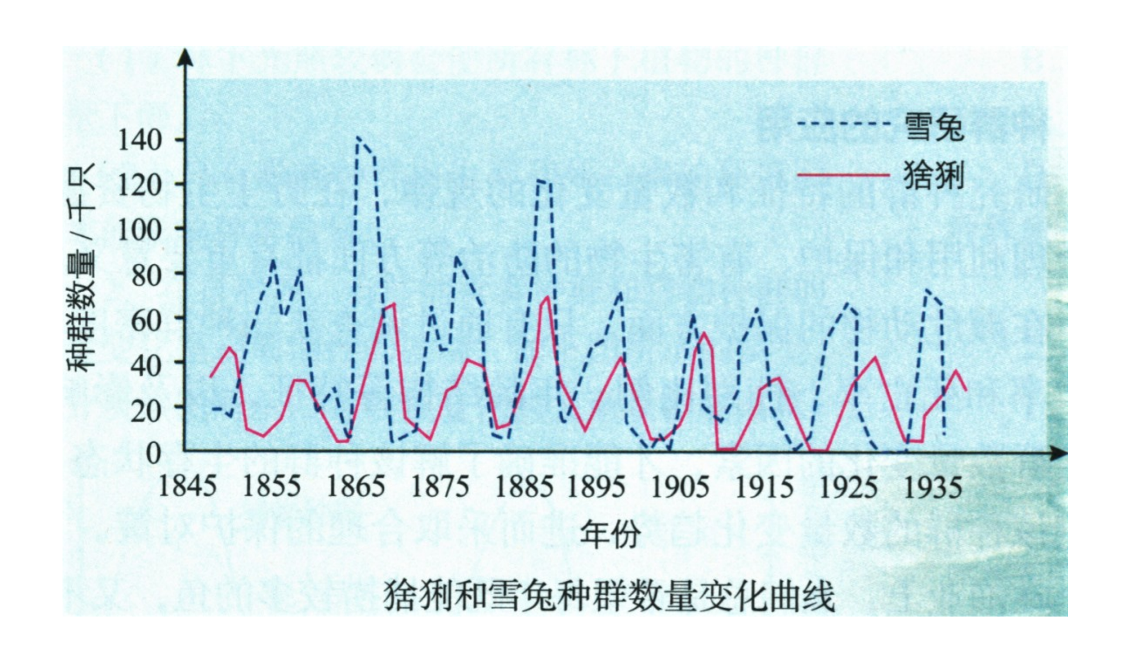

调控2
结果2
原因2
原因1
结果1
调控1

思考3. 人类活动中是否也能找到类似的因果循环例子？

负反馈调节：血糖平衡调节、水盐平衡调节等；
正反馈调节：排尿反射、分娩等。





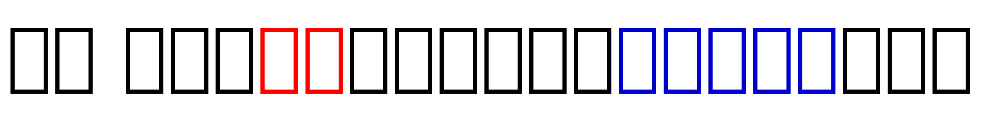


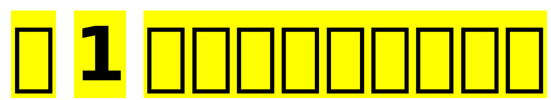
猞猁和雪兔种群数量变化曲线

[illegible] 4. [illegible] ?

① [illegible]

② [illegible]





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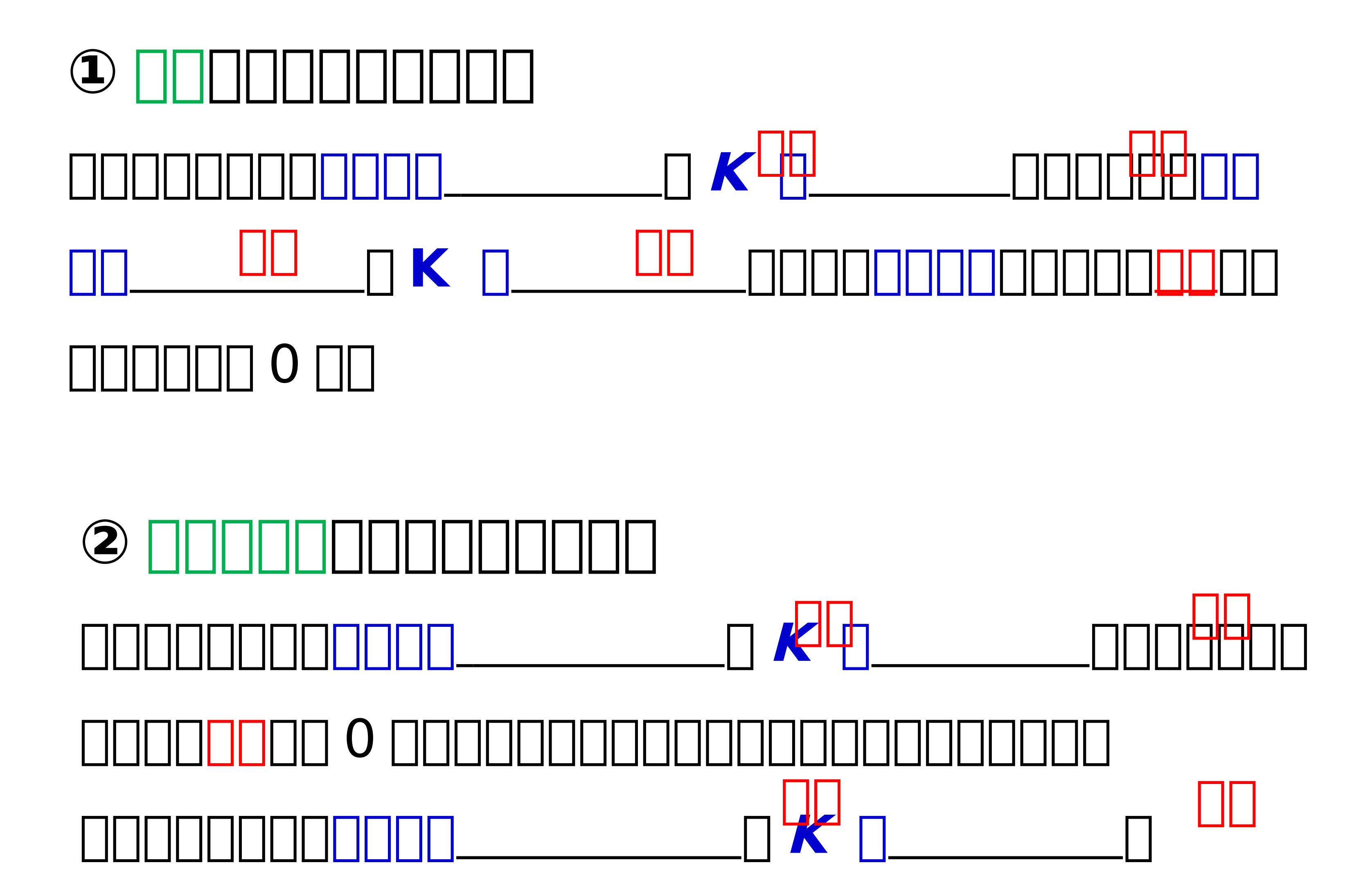
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	3 [illegible]/[illegible] 4~6 [illegible]/[illegible]
[illegible]	20%~30% [illegible]	[illegible]



① [illegible]

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[illegible]__________[illegible] K [illegible]__________[illegible]

[illegible] 0 [illegible]

② [illegible]

[illegible]__________[illegible] K [illegible]_________[illegible]

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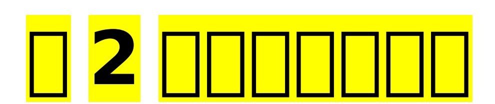
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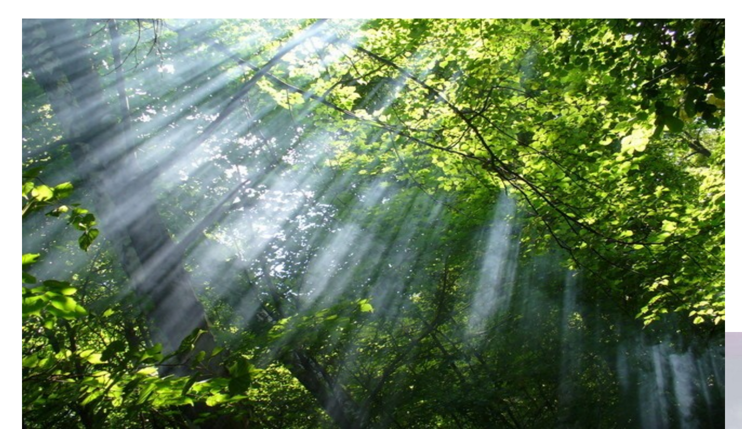
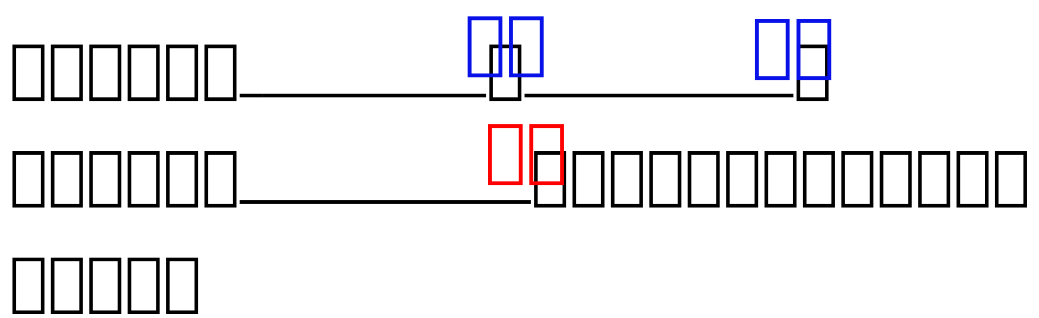
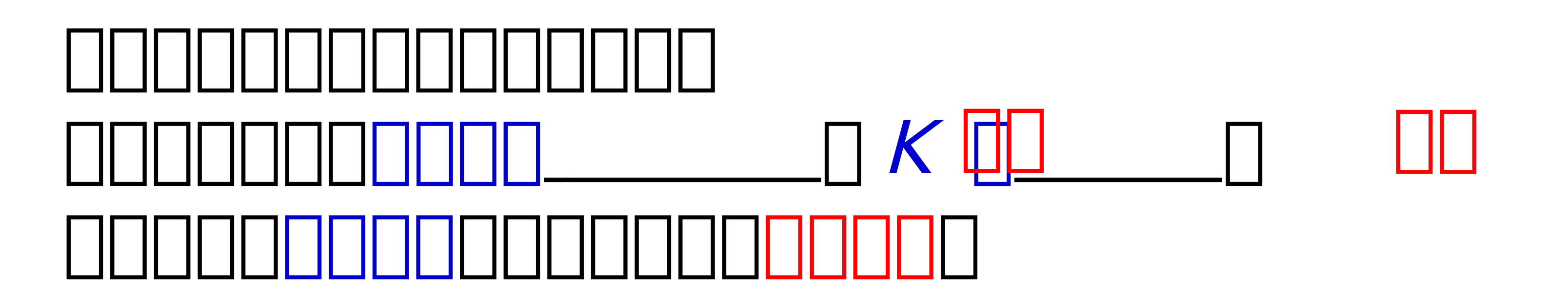
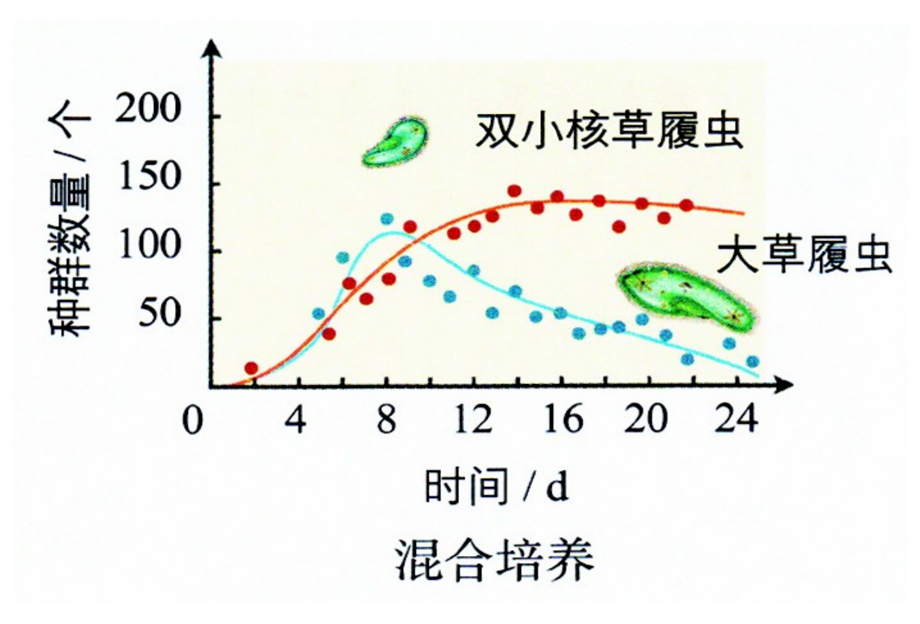





K


种群数量 / 个
200
150
100
50
0
4
8
12
16
20
24
时间 / d
双小核草履虫
大草履虫
混合培养

[illegible]3[illegible]

[illegible] ______ [illegible] ______

[illegible]

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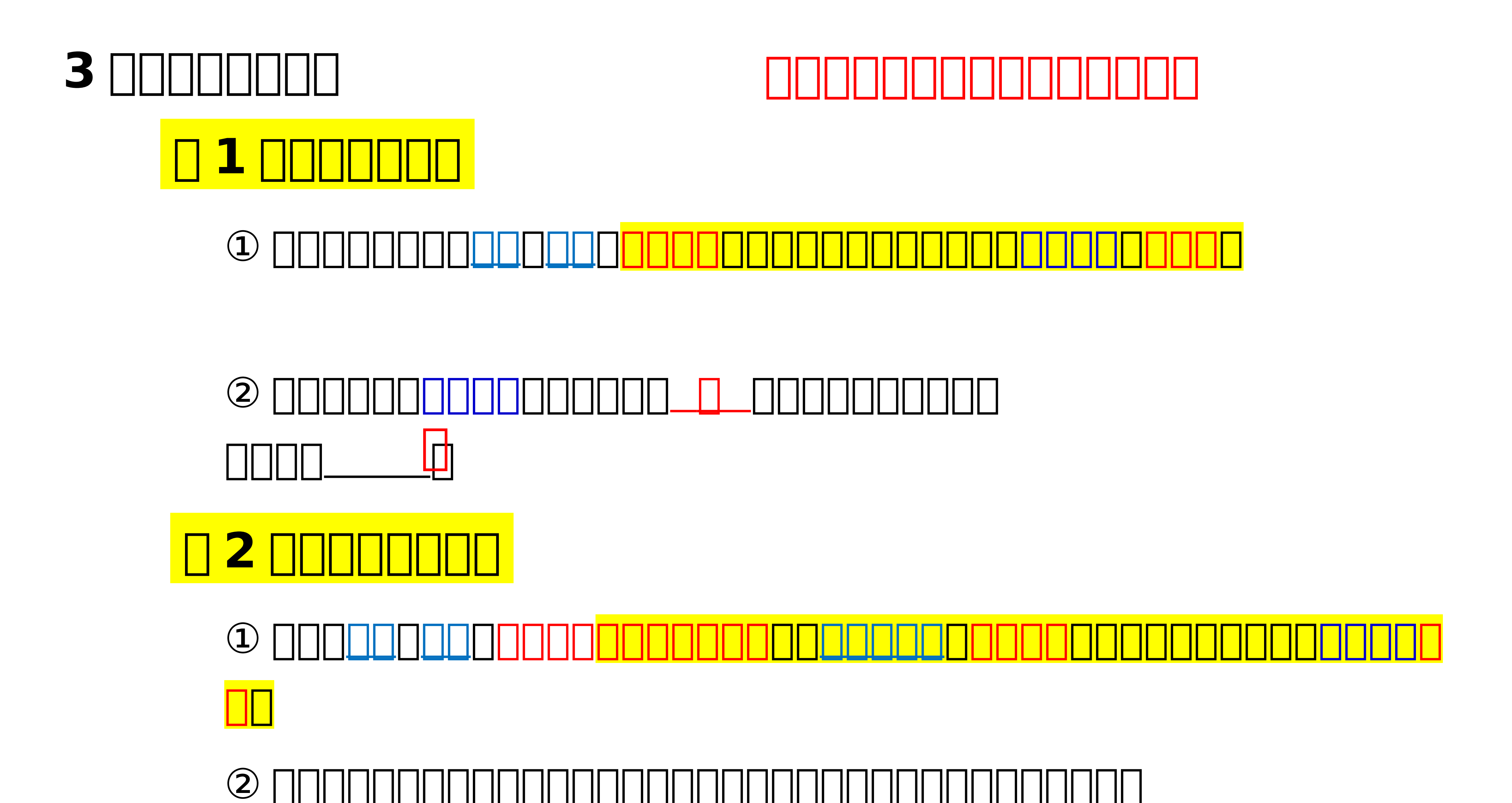
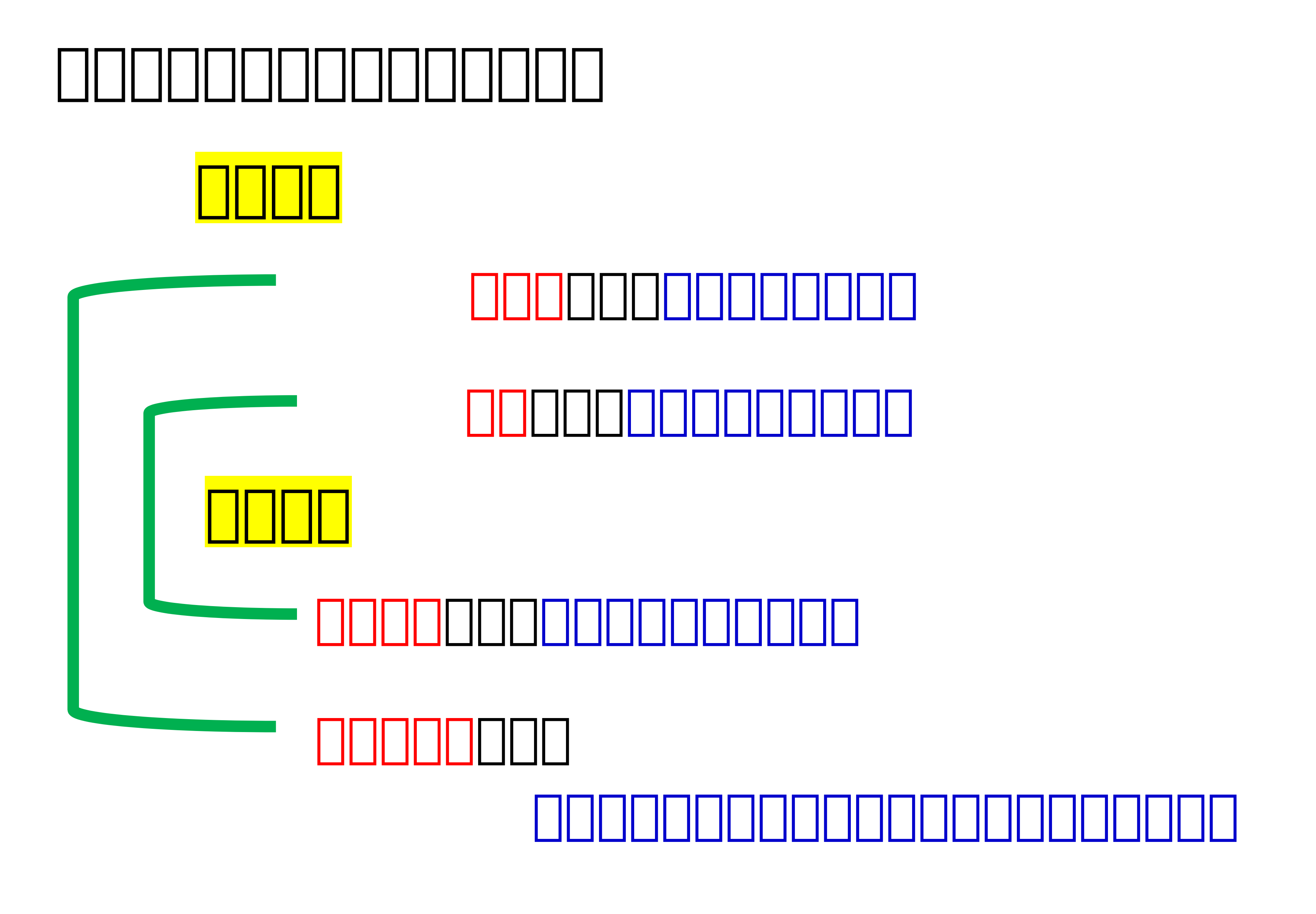
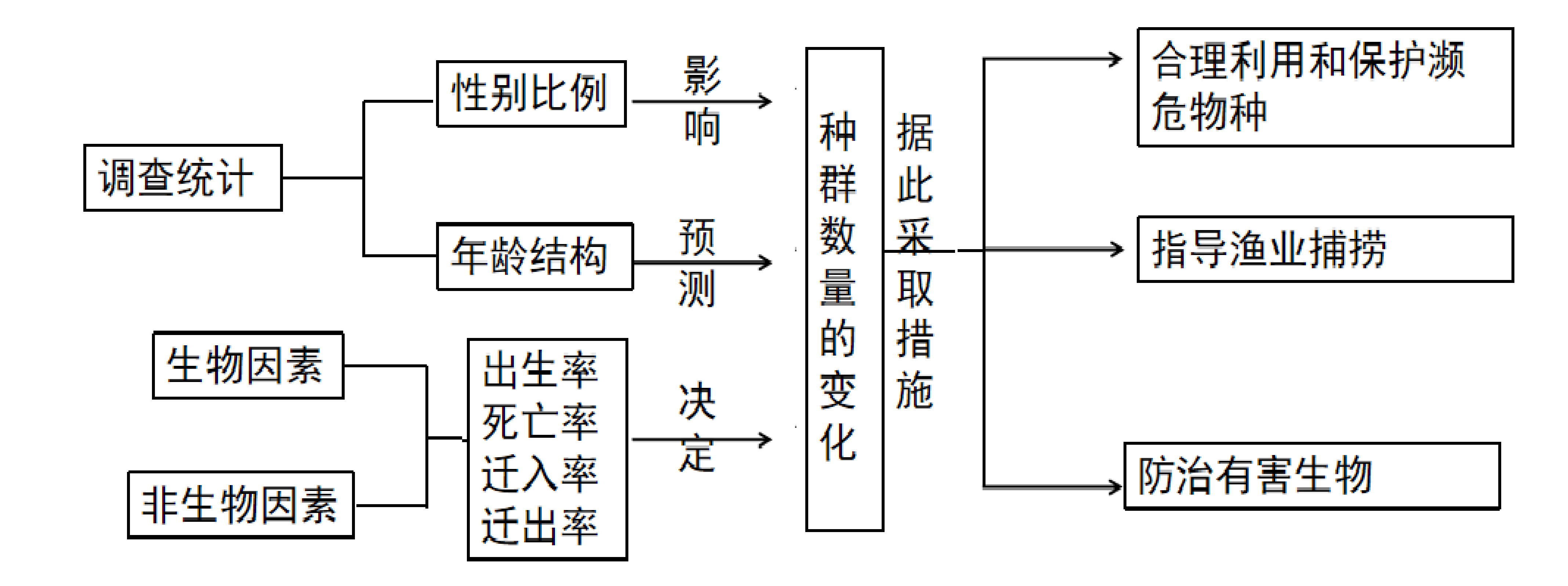
[illegible] ________ [illegible] *K* [illegible] ________ [illegible] 0 [illegible]



【总结】影响种群数量变化的因素分类一：
非生物因素：阳光、温度、水等
生物因素：种内竞争、种间关系
分类二：
密度制约因素：食物，天敌，传染病等
非密度制约因素：
气温和干旱等气候因素以及地震、火灾等自然灾害



03 种群研究的应用



调查统计
性别比例
年龄结构
影响
预测
生物因素
非生物因素
出生率
死亡率
迁入率
迁出率
决定
种群数量的变化
据此采取措施
合理利用和保护濒危物种
指导渔业捕捞
防治有害生物

（2）对农林害虫的防治

物理防治
直接抓，如老鼠夹、粘蝇贴

化学防治
如果一味依赖喷洒农药的方法，既造成环境污染，又伤及害虫的天敌；

生物防治
有效保护或引入天敌生物，则有利于将害虫数量控制在较低的水平。

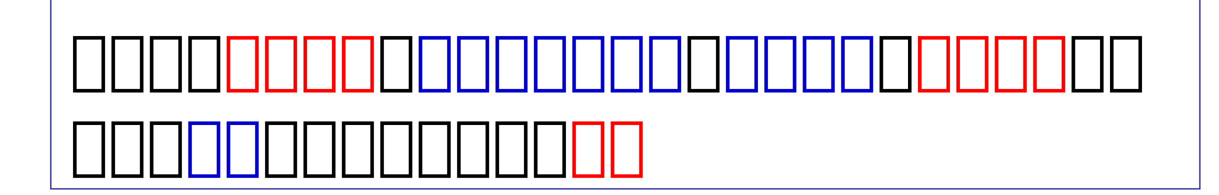
1. 濒危动物的保护：

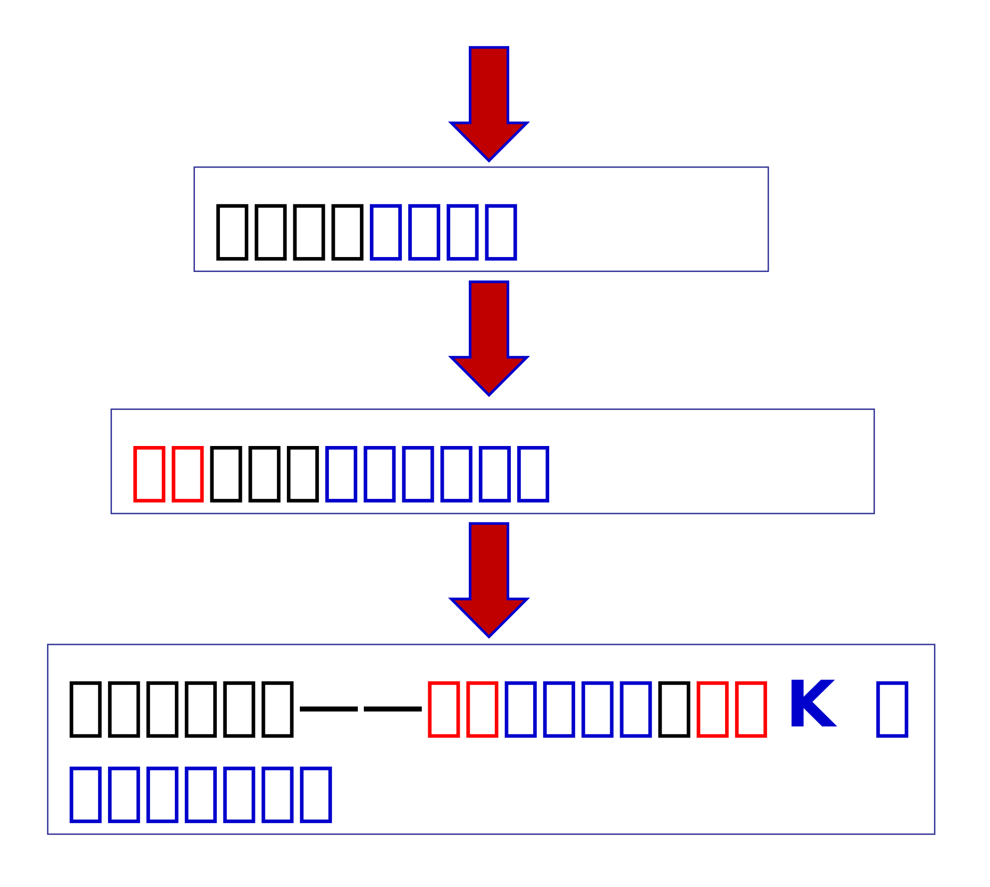
调查获知种群密度、出生率和死亡率、性别比例、年龄结构等特
征以及影响该种群数量变化的因素

了解种群生存状态

预测种群的数量变化趋势

采取保护措施——降低环境阻力，提高 K 值
（环境容纳量）





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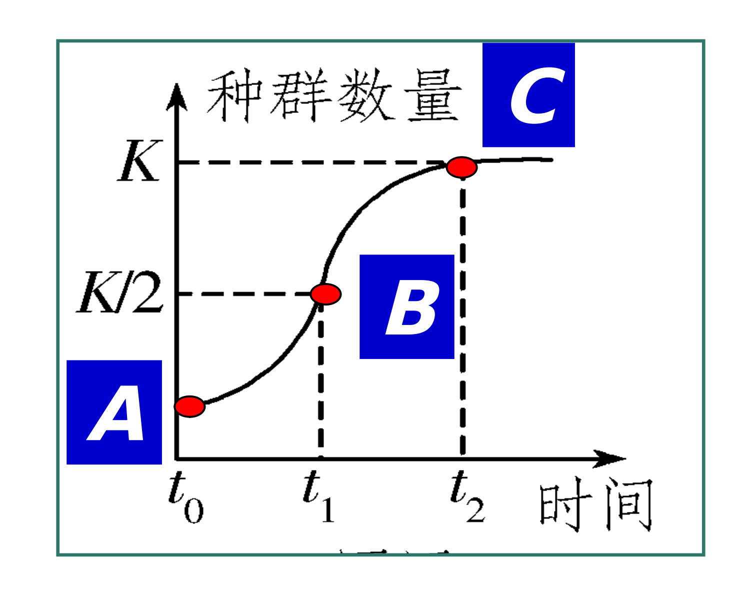

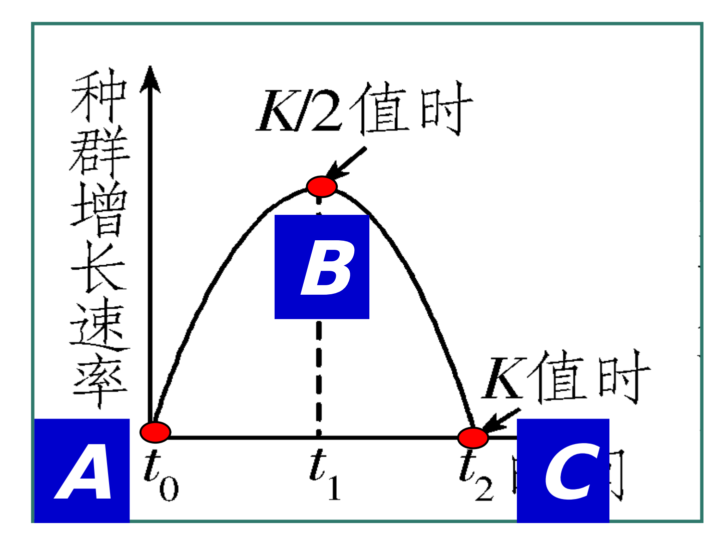

① [illegible]

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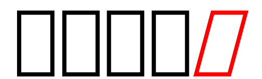
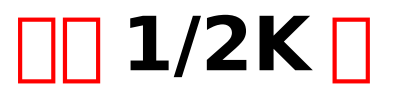
K/2 [illegible]

② [illegible]

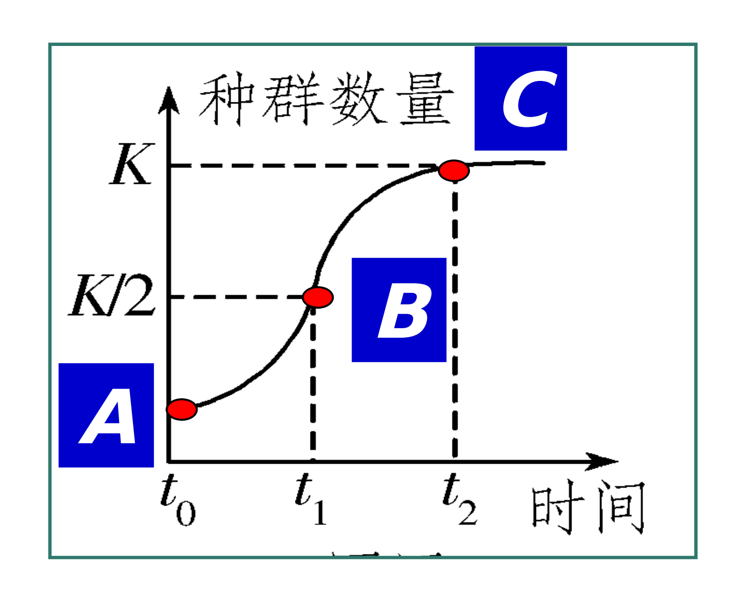
③“ [illegible] ”[illegible]

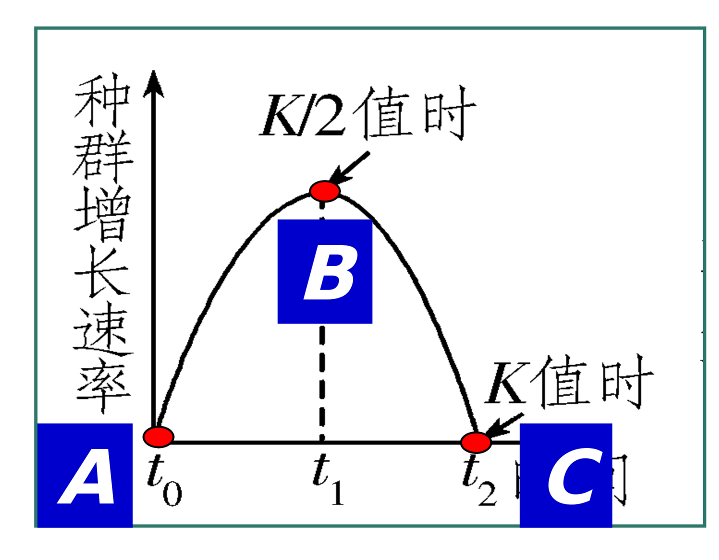
3.





1/2K





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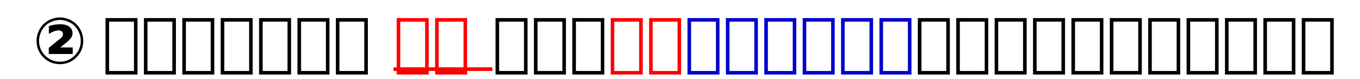
① ____ ____



② ____

（2）对农林害虫的防治
化学防治
如果一味依赖喷洒农药的方法，既造成环境污染，又伤及害虫的天敌；

生物防治

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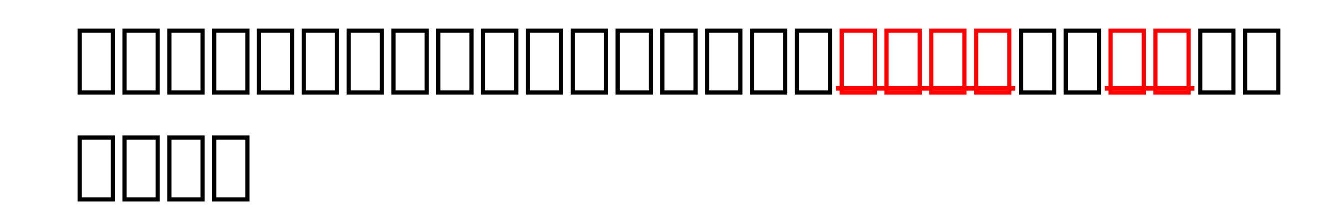
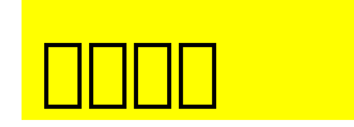
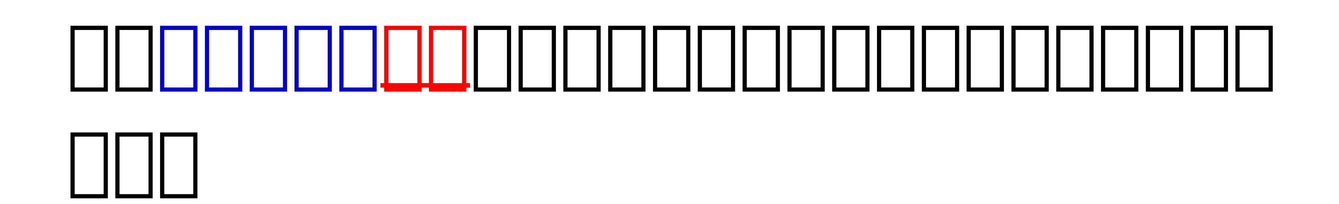
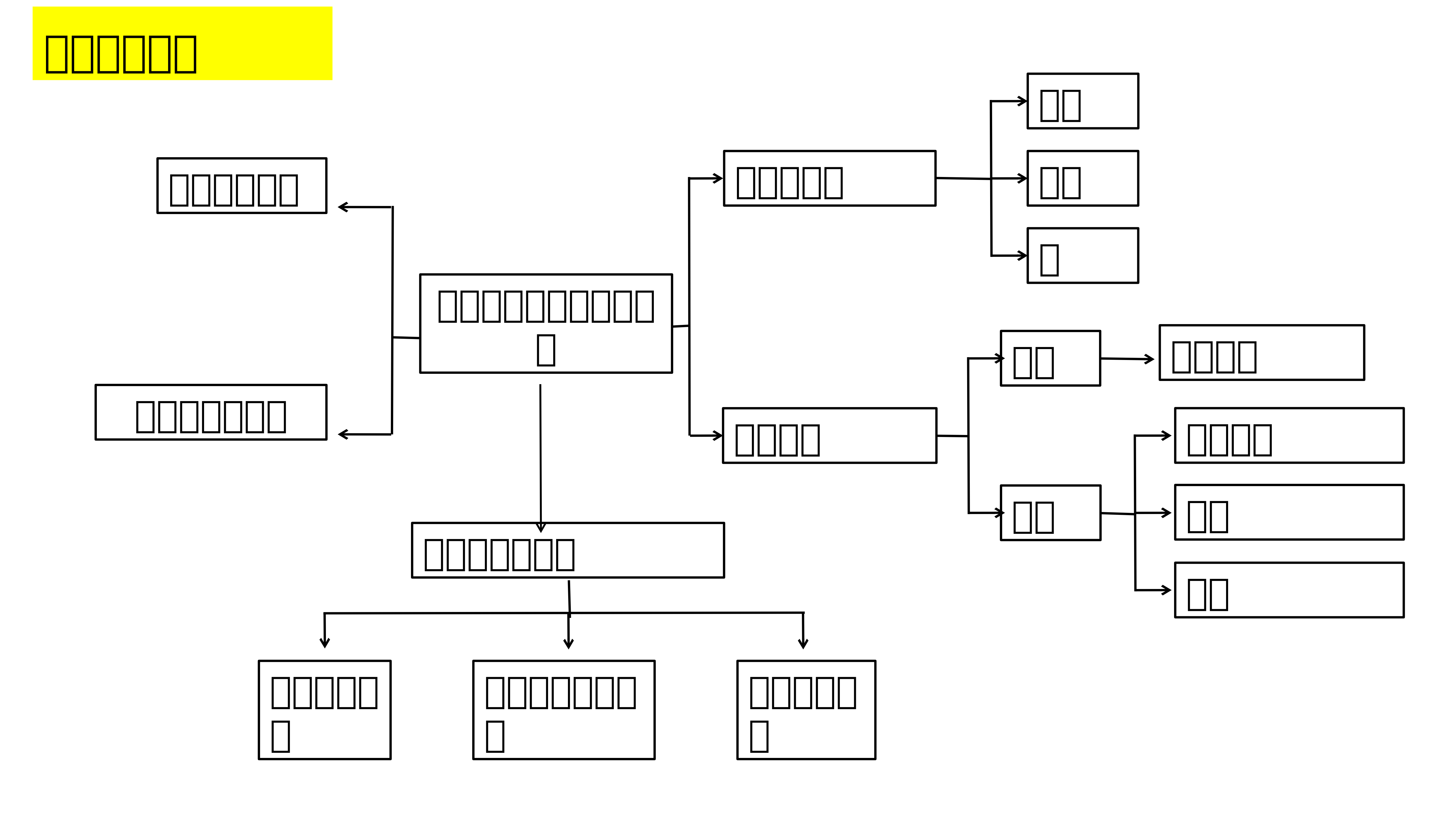








练习与应用

一、概念检测

1. 种群数量变化受环境因素的影响。据此判断下列表述是否正确。

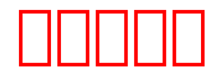
(1) 林下光照较弱会使所有林下植物的种群数量下降。 ( )

(2) 只有影响种群出生率和死亡率的环境因素才能影响种群数量。

( )

×

×



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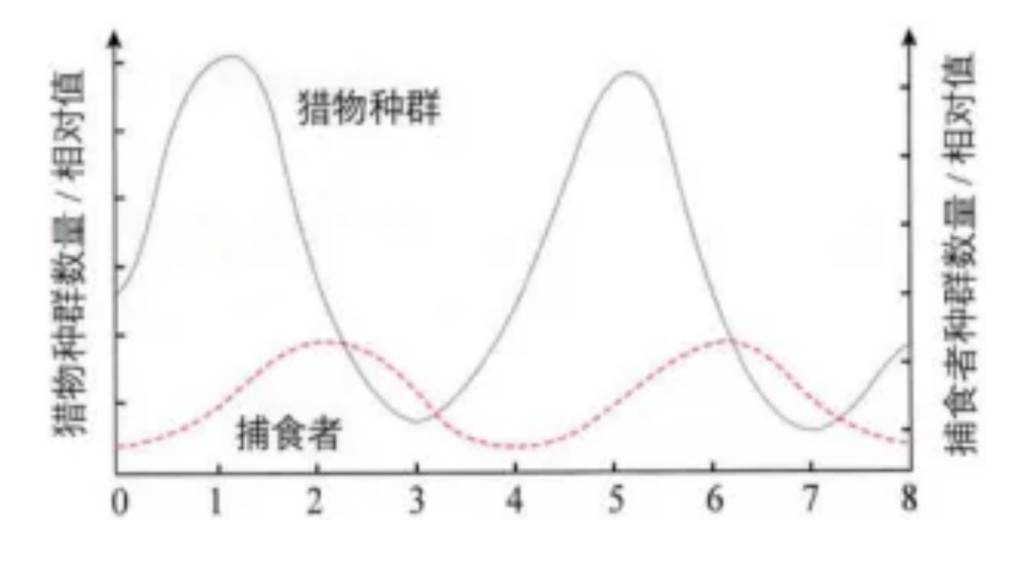
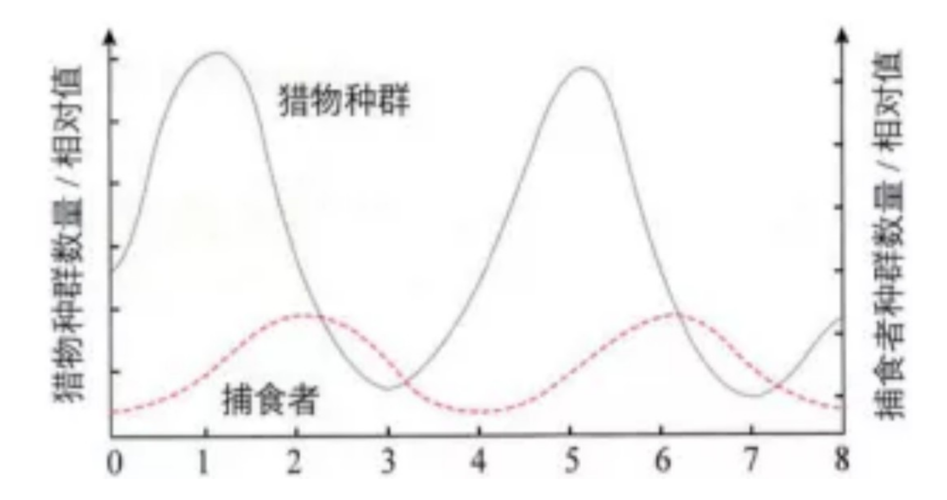


(1) [illegible] (D)

A. [illegible]　　B. [illegible]

C. [illegible]　　D. [illegible]

2.



(2) (　　　　　)

C

A.

B.

C.

D.